RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 136—] BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1926. ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
12 June	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,993
31st ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21st ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2nd Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
23rd ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th ,,	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
25th June	HATIMURA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
10th July	NAGPORE	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF MUTCOBIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
9th June	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
9th ,,	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
11th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday & Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kattawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or for such passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*AWA MARU ..	6028	1 June	12 June
GENOA MARU	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	13 May	27 May
Borneo M.	T. Motoshigo	5,864	29 ,,	10 June
*Heimei Maru ..	Y. Ooma	4,364	13 June	20th ,,
xTacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,856	23 ,,	7th July

o Proceeds to Karachi
x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 9,64,606.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP
POLICY PAYABLE
OF Rs. 3000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG, YOU ARE NO LOSER

GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Eastern Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 8/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON. Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay]

B. C. P. W. "ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen?

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!

3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111, NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

PROFESSOR

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS

(80 P. C. CURE)

PLAGUE SOLUTION:—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT:—for external application
GERMICIDE:—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE:—for Malaria and Dengue, etc.
Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:— M. J. GAJJAR,
IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the vouchers.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURIST EXPERTS, 4 CLERKS for States. Apply with two annas stamp ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, DELHI.
A R3297

SECRETARIES, CORRESPONDENTS, CLERKS and AGENTS. Apply enclosing -/3/-, CHAMBER OF ENQUIRIES, DELHI.
A R3303

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3258

WANTED—A Gujarathi-knowing B.A., B.T. or B.A., S.T.C.D. to teach English and History. Apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Babu P. P. Jain High School, Princess Street, Kalbadevi.
A R3305

WANTED—CANVASSERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS, and GRANTY-BROKERS for the Branches to be opened shortly. Apply with two annas stamps to the MANAGER, The Tokyo and Shanghai Trading Co., Ltd., Karachi.
R3250

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Dawa Mahal, oppo. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

WANTED—A MATHEMATICS GRADUATE for the I Assistant's post in the Tara High School, Sandur. L.T.'s and Honours men preferred. Apply to DEWAN of Sandur State, Sandur. Salary according to qualifications. (Sd.) T. RAMACHENDRA IYER, Dewan of Sandur.
A 26762

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS, CASHIERS, searching employment. Register names with Employment Securing Agency, Ambala. Apply with an annas stamp.
A R3210

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging attractive terms offered. Apply THE EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI
A26699

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI; Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.
L R3283

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING—Rupees five monthly. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 821, Hornby Road.
M R3299

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES for High Court Pleaders. New and Revision Classes just commenced. Best coaching at moderate fees. February Results:—Out of 49, 14 passed and 33 got several exemptions. Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay.
M R3289

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 71, Marzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M R4397

PERSONAL.

WANTED—ADDRESS of Mr. AYAR, Civil Engineer of Calicut. Apply Rasoolji Building, Carnac Road, 1st Floor.
P R3295

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 30th July, Apples 1st August, 20lbs. basket Rs. 5/6/— sent V. P. P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAI SEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3156

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—A VERTICAL STEAM BOILER of about 4 H.P. Apply Box 1702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3291

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED—CHEMICAL LABORATORY APPARATUS and FURNITURE. Apply Box No. 1703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3292

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once pos V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Lewis St Fort Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in their columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 4687 in respect of 30 Ordinary Shares Nos. 122121 to 122150 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd. standing in the name of Mr. Khatri Fakir Mohammad Khammisa has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 10th June, 1926
R3309

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHANGES IN THE TIMINGS OF CERTAIN SUBURBAN AND THROUGH TRAINS.

OWING to certain Engineering works between Mumbra and Diva, it has been found necessary to slightly revise the timings of certain through and suburban trains on and from the 10th June, 1926:—

2. The following are the important changes:—

21 Dn Poona Passenger will leave Victoria Terminus at 14/0 hours and arrive Poona 21/0 hours.
12 Up N. E. Passenger will leave Kalyan at 10/50 and arrive V. Terminus at 12/40.
16 Up S. E. Passenger will leave Kalyan at 12/0 hours and arrive V. Terminus at 13/45.
14 Up N. E. Passenger will leave Kalyan at 19/47 and arrive V. Terminus at 21/25.
141 Down and 142 Up Kurla Passenger trains will be cancelled.

3. For revised timings of trains see corrected sheet time tables.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag: Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th June, 1926.
C26757

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE ALIGARH.

THE new session begins from the 16th of June, 1926. Candidates for admission may join in June or in October, 1926, but they must apply, before coming here to join, on the prescribed printed form to be obtained from the Principal's Office.

Prospectus will be sent on receipt of half anna stamp to cover postage.

A. M. KUREISHY, M.A.,
Principal,
Intermediate College,
M. U. Aligarh.
26750

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Sanitary Stores, costing about Rs. 3,000 for the B.D.D. Chawls, for the year ending 31st March, 1927. Applications for particulars should be made to the undersigned before the 15th of June, 1926. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Deputy Director, Development Directorate, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders which should be delivered or sent by post to the undersigned, should reach this office not later than the 25th June, 1926, and should be superscribed "tenders for the supply of Sanitary Stores."

R. HOGAN,
Special Officer in Charge,
Directorate Chawls,
Naigaum.
C26768

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED on 14-6-1926 upto 2 p.m. for the sale of the following sheds of this Department, situated at Matunga. These sheds may be inspected on any working day by previous appointment with the undersigned. The successful tenderer will have to dismantle and remove the material within one week from the date on which the tender is accepted.

1. Office shed.
2. Lorry shed.

Any further particulars can be obtained from

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Mechanical & Materials Division,
Development Department,
Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.), Bombay.
C26769

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay will be held in the "Laxmibaug Hall", New Bhatwady Road, on SUNDAY, the 20th June, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for passing the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year 1925 and report relating to the Management of the Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the said Community, for electing a Board of Trustees and Auditors and for transacting such other business as may be brought forward by the Board of Trustees.

All the Members of the Community are requested to attend.

B. V. NERURKER,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of the Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community.

Bombay, 121, Lohar Street,
9th June, 1926.
R3306

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the bank concerned:—
1 case Cindrella Toy Cycle.
On account of the Underwriters:—
28 Bundles Twine.
AT 2 30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
By order of the assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes:—
1 Motor Car No. 2055.
Property of Apollo Hotel:—
1 Wagonette.
1 Stanhope Mail Phaeton.
2 Victorias.
By order of the concerned:—
1 Wolsley Motor Car 5 seater 4 cylinder in good condition.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1926 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, opposite No. Bangles, Tin boxes, glass bottles, 177 Bangles, Tin boxes, glass bottles, 177 bundles Galvd. Tubes, Tin plates, logs, scantlings, hardware, 31 bags Kajoo nuts, stoneware jars; Rolls papers, ammunition boots, Bedding and Iron Cot, curtain rods, Asbestos O sheets, whisky, 6 cases advg matter, Porcelainware, 539 cases window glasses, 253 gas tubes, Iron sheets, paint, eye-lets, Toy Motor car, chocolate Impentine, Chemical, etc., etc.

MENESSE AND CO

AMUSEMENTS.

Starring VILMA BANKY and RONALD COLMAN,
A Powerful super drama of Life and Love amid shot and shell.
Like All Really Good Films, It Defies the Telling. You've Got to See it to Enjoy it.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage

AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON
SATURDAY, 12th June, '26 at 8-30 p. m.
and on
SUNDAY, 13th June, '26 at 3 p. m.
MENAKA
RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Sharda Film Co's
Social Play
JANGALNI JADIBUTTI
Time and Rates as usual.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
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Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
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32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
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Particulars from
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BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all." Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaskar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

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Fit in the morning Fresh all day

"The results of diminished nerve-force comprise headache, loss of sleep, indigestion, easily induced fatigue, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of memory and a lack of vigour in all physical functions. To overcome these conditions science has produced Sanatogen. The gain through its aid is permanent; it builds up, fortifies and strengthens because it is a real cell food."

These are the words of DR. CLAUDE L. WHEELER, the well-known scientist. They prove what Sanatogen will do for you. And remember that DR. WHEELER is only one of 24,000 physicians who tried Sanatogen and wrote to the makers about the splendid results obtained.

A tonic, the value of which has been proved so often and so clearly, is surely worth while trying.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how it will revitalize you, how it will overcome that debility and listlessness, how it will give you sound sleep at night and healthy energy in the day.

At all chemists — At all stores

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 *Birth to 3 months*

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Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to

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COUPON

Mrs. .....

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will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 9.

A shallow depression has probably formed off Malabar and the Arabian Sea. The monsoon has been fairly active on West Coast from Trivandrum to Ratnagiri. The Bay monsoon is normally active in Burma, but is weak in North-east India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bombay Deccan and Mysore while a few falls have occurred in Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Rangoon and Diamond Island one; Bassein and Toungoo three-quarters; Akyab three; Monywa, Lashio, Darjeeling and Saugor Island one; Ratnagiri three; Karwar one; Calicut, Cochin and Sholapur one and a half; Belgaum one; and Chittaldurg and Mercara three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in Malabar.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 9.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 9th June 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	June 1st to 9th	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	0 00	0 00	16 86
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 00	0 00	0 00	16 08
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 00	0 00		

Colaba Observatory, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 9th June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.723 inches (·044 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.654 inches (·042 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. -.027 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.0 degrees (4.6 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 84·5 degrees (4.0 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 62 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. NNW
Velocity " " 8 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 188 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 25 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 5
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 0.00 "
" " " year 3.09 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 3 hours on Wednesday, the 9th June, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is generally drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Delhi and the maximum alone at Ambala and Hissar. The highest temperature recorded in the province 114 degree at the latter station.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear and humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in most parts and reached 114 degree at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over Sind and clear over Rajputana. The air is drier than usual. Temperature was above normal at Mount Abu. The thermometer rose to 119 degree at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India. Maximum temperature was above normal in the aforesaid area and locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar; the minimum was higher than usual at Indore alone.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded over the south-west and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable defect. Temperature was markedly in excess except in the north-east, where the maximum alone was higher than usual. A maximum temperature of 115 degree was recorded at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 3.14in. of rain and Karwar 0.97in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in most of the area. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 91 degree .0 (5 degree above normal) and the lowest 84 degree .5 (4 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur has had 1.50in. of rain and Belgaum 0.97in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and in defect in east Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was appreciably in excess in most parts; the minimum was higher than usual at Nizamabad and lower at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has extended along the coast as far north as Ratnagiri. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts other than those mentioned above are Mangalore 0.74in., Calicut 1.38in., Cochin 1.57in. and Trivandrum 0.73in. Temperatures are considerably higher than usual in the Deccan and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Extension northwards.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 8th June 1926 issued from Simla:—

The feeble advance of the Arabian Sea monsoon has given general rain in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan. The Bay monsoon is strengthening. The western disturbance has passed away. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Malabar and the Bombay Deccan, and local in Assam and north Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, east Rajputana, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui, Rangoon three-quarters of an inch; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu one; Maymyo one and a half; Berhampore, Mymensingh three-quarters; Udaipur a quarter; Jagdalpur three; Cochin two; Poona, Sholapur, Cuddalore a half; Kodaikanal one.

Temperature is appreciably above normal in the central parts of the country and the north-east of the Peninsula.

Forecast of the monsoon rainfall for 1926.—The monsoon rainfall is likely to be normal in the Peninsula and in north-east India, but in some defect in north-west India.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.

Bassano, Harrington, Rangoon.
Marienfels, Volkmann, Hamburg.

LOADING.

June 9.

Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Steamer Hatipara for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, June 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989, London, 18/6, M M and Co.
4 Hatimura, 4169, Karachi, 9/6, Wallace and Co
5 Khandalla, 3,289, Durban, 9/6, M M and Co
7 Marienfels, 4679, Karachi, 10/6, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Awa Maru 874? Kobe 1[illegible] Kaisha.
9 Aras, 2058, Abadan, 9/6, Wallace and Co.
12 Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, NF, Mazagon Dock Co
13 Razmak, 4,937, Aden 12/6, M M and Co.
14 Genova 4201 Genoa 15/6 [illegible] Italiana.
16 Teespool, 2939, Hull, NF, T Morrison and Co.
17 Marie Maersk, 3037, Singapore, 9/6. Grahams Tdg. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Baroda 1899 P Gulf 9/6 M M & Co
6 Bassano, 2,790, Rangoon, 10/6, J Finlay and Co.
7 Borneo Maru, 4264, Karachi, 11/6, O S Kaisha.
15 Barpeta 1877, P. Gulf 16/6 M M & Co. Bombay Steamships.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Numidia, 3397, Karachi, 11/6, L T and M I S N Co.
B Dara, 3083, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
D/E Homayun, 2732, Mauritius, 11/6, T Morrison and Co.
K Hatipara, 4893, NF, NF, M M and Co.
O Gairsoppa, 3227, NF, NF, M M and Co.
P Indravati, 513, Bhavnagar, NF, B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 9.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1001 cwts myrabollams, J Moolchand and Co; 1 package woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 5000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1000 cwts castor seed, 1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—62 cwts gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 220 bales cotton, J Dewji.

For Jaffa:—21 bales cotton yarn, 1 bale cotton piece-goods, H Jethanand.

S S City of Agra for Manchester:—225 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Liverpool:—2000 cwts myrabolams, J Moolchand and Co.

S S Teespool for Dunkirk:—495 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 275 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—33 cases sandalwood oil, M B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Shanghai:—230 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

RUBBER.

London, June 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 19 July/Aug. Value.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 20 1/4 Buyers. 20 1/2 Sellers.

Tone:—Featureless.

The only Complexion Aid you need.

"Take Grandpa's advice! He knows what's wrong with your complexion. It lacks the radiant glow of youth and health—the evidence of that "Kruschen feeling" which he is always talking about.

A healthy complexion is a matter of pure blood and a healthy body. It is the impurities that have collected in your system that are responsible for a blotchy skin and eyes that lack their lustre.

Cleanse your blood with a "little daily dose" of Kruschen Salts. Just as much as will lie on a silver 4-anna piece. You can't taste it in your first morning cup of tea, but it will remove all waste matter from your system, clearing your skin and restoring the radiant health which is essential for a perfect complexion.

Remember it's the little daily dose that does it, and it costs only an anna a week.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

For Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Kalzana
the building material of all body-cells

Dr. [illegible] writes:

"I gave Kalzana to my wife during pregnancy and my small son is certainly a most excellent specimen of humanity. My wife still takes Kalzana occasionally so that the breast milk may supply a full quotient of calcium to the child."

Calcium is life itself to body-cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is nowadays recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

In nursing mothers there is a heavy loss of calcium by the bones and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, lactational headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

Kalzana is a potent means of restoring normal calcium metabolism in nursing mothers. It quickly dispels weakness, debility and irritability, and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution to the child. Invaluable in delayed and painful dentition.

Start Kalzana to-day and make sure that your baby will be strong and sturdy.

Kalzana

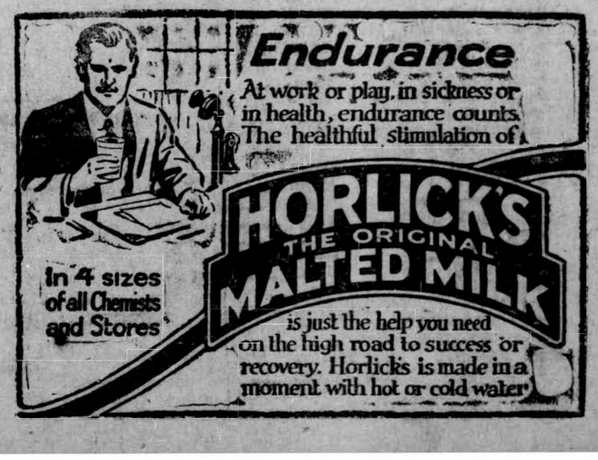
THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint

Sold at all chemists and stores

Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:

TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA BOILS
MALARIA RICKETS EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION


Endurance
At work or play, in sickness or in health, endurance counts. The healthful stimulation of
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
is just the help you need on the high road to success or recovery. Horlicks is made in a moment with hot or cold water
In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, June 9.

A further advance of 11 points in old crop and a fall of 2 to 7 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering in July position. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 6 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., agents Messrs M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from New York:—

"Crop prospects slightly improved. The market is featureless. We advise purchases on declines."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 8th Inst. as under:—

"Crop prospects improving. Some short covering of July"

A further advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 344 and gradually advanced to Rs. 347 on Commission and Japanese Houses buying. On shroffs and general selling the market gave way to Rs. 345 and closed at Rs. 346 1/2. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 346 3/4 and going down by half a rupee on selling by Commission Houses advanced to Rs. 348 and closed at Rs. 347 3/4. Bazar operators and Japanese Houses were buyers.

New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 324 and gradually advanced to Rs. 326 1/2 on buying by shroffs and Commission Houses and closed steady at the same rate. Oomra July opened at Rs. 326 and closed firm at Rs. 329 1/2 on shroffs buying. Oomra January opened at Rs. 308 and advanced to Rs. 309 on prominent shroffs buying. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 307 and closed at Rs. 308 1/2 Bengal May and July were quoted Rs. 262 and Rs. 255 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand was good. From a statistical point of view the position of our market is undoubtedly strong. The available supply of tenderable cotton is being steadily reduced and we therefore look for the difference between old and new crop contracts to widen next month.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, June 9.

Fully Good Broach April/May	326½
Fully Good Broach July/August	347¾
Fully Good Bengal July	263
Fully Good Bengal Dec/January	256
Fine Oomra July	331
Fine Oomra Dec/January	309½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 9.

Fully Good Broach April/May	326
Fully Good Broach July/August	346
Fully Good Bengal July	263
Fully Good Bengal Dec/January	255
Fine Oomra July	329
Fine Oomra Dec./January	308
Good Southern Junee	319

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9.

M. G. Bengal—Superfine 287, Fine 272, F. Good 262, Good 254.

M. G. Surat.—Superfine 419, Fine 414, F. Good 401, Good 394.

M. G. Oomra No. 3.—Superfine 339, Fine 329, F. Good 314.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.—Superfine 374, Fine 364, F. Good 349.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 362, Fine 352, F. Good 337.

M. G. Broach No. 2.—Superfine 362, Fine 354, F. Good 346, Good 338.

M. G. Southerns.—F. Good 333, Good 323, F. G. Fair 313.

M. G. Punjab/American.—Superfine 370, Fine 362, F. Good 354, Good 346.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9.

Bengal Superfine M G	275/80	.....
Bengal Fine M G	260/65	.....
Bengal F G M G	245/50	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50	.....
Punjab-Americans FG MG	355/60	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	337/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	335/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/15	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	280/90	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/45	.....
Broach F G M G	325/35	.....
Muthia Fine M G	270/80	.....
Muthia F G M G	260/70	.....
Dharwar	.....	.....
Coompta M G	350/55	.....
Westerns M G	315/25	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	360/65	.....
Cambodia F G M G	385	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	390/400	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	325/30	.....
Dhollera F G M G	320/30	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 9th

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,88,882	2,91,142
Central India	673	3,63,755	3,26,356
Barsi and Nagas	454	2,12,992	1,97,633
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	73,462	95,764
Berar	422	4,70,002	5,62,534
Central Provinces	169	2,42,700	2,55,187
Total Oomras	1,719	16,51,793	17,28,616
Dholera		2,56,909	2,61,626
N.W. Provinces	..	1,28,624	1,31,513
Rajputana	200	1,01,024	70,767
Sind-Punjab		2,85,886	3,56,326
Broach		3,11,089	4,78,946
Coompta & Dharwar	2,972	1,09,142	1,27,773
Westerns-Northerns	1260	70,080	69,893
Cocanada	78	2,164	1,262
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	512	37,584	27,996
Persian		3,851	4,372
American			
Egyptian and African	25	17,257 / 62588	9,649 / 48460
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total	6,766	30,41,138	33,20,704

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 3rd June This year	Last year
Europe	1,125	4,84,276	5,77,077
Japan & China	2,000	15,57,021	15,94,779
Coast Ports		21,761	20,047
Up-country by Rail		80,883	13,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		30,136	61,896
Total	3,125	21,74,077	22,67,222

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 600 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

Mid. Americans Spot	10.24
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	17.45

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time):

July	18.34
October	17.45
January	17.33

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	18.33
October	17.44
January	17.31

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

July	17.65
October	17.06

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

June	9.70+.06
July	9.64+.06
August	9.45+.03
September	9.35+.03
October	9.25+.02
November	9.17+.01
December	9.18+.02
January	9.15+.01
February	9.14+.01
March	9.16+.01
April	9.15+.01
May	9.16+.01
June	9.14+.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 8.

June	16.60+.31
July	16.40+.31
August	16.40+.31
September	16.35+.36
October	16.18+.36
November	16.10+.36
December	16.05+.36
January	16.00+.36
February	15.95+.36
March	15.90+.36
April	15.90+.36
May	15.85+.36
June	15.85+.36

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 8.

Future Delivery prices:—

July	9.63+.05
October	9.24+.01
January	9.15+.01
March	9.16+.01
May	9.16+.01

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 8.

Scinde Good	6.60
Scinde Fully Good	6.90
Scinde Fine	7.20
Bengal Good	6.70
Bengal Fully Good	7.00
Bengal Fine	7.30
Oomra Good	7.40
Oomra Fully Good	7.70
Oomra Fine	8.00
Broach Good	8.00
Broach Fully Good	8.40
Broach Fine	8.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 8.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at allU. S. Ports 10,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Continent 8,000 bales.
Futures at New York:—

July	18.36+.11
October	17.40—.02
December	17.32—.05
January	17.24—.06
Spot Cotton at New York	18.85+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.95+.12
Futures at New Orleans July	17.71+.13
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	17.04+.04
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	20.
Demand Bills	4.86.12.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 8.

Futures at New York:—

July	18.36+.11
October	17.40—.02
December	17.32—.05
January	17.24—.06

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Liverpool, June 8.

July	9.64+.06
October	9.25+.02
December	9.18+.02
January	9.15+.01

EGYPTIAN.

November	16.05+.31
January	16.00+.36

London, June 7.

Exchange Belgium	159.25
Exchange Athens	392.50
Cuban Sugar 11/6 June Sellers.	

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9.

Jutt:—Albion 428/8, Alliance 433, Anglo India 360, Auckland 210, Barnagore 163, Bally 158, Birla 7/8, Belvedere 400; Budge Budge 410, Caledonian 475, Chapdani 125, Clive 31/4, Craig 4/2, Cheviot 217, Dalhousie 330, Delta 436/8, Empire 48, Fort Gloster 725, Fort William 245, Gondalpara 725, Gourepore 630, Hukumchand 9/14, Hooghly 68, Howrah 37/8, Kamarhatty 528, Kankanarrah 425, Kelvin 760, Kinnison 900, Lansdowne 231, Lawrence 542, Lothian 340, Naihati 365, National 26/4, New Central 520, Northbrook 45/10, Nudea 40, Orient 175, Presidency 6/14, Reliance 57/8 Standard 360, Union 525/ Waverly 6/12, Hessian 15/10, Jute 83/6.

Cotton:—Agra United -/10 Dunbar 142, Keshavram Cotton 4,

Coal:—Burrakur 19/3, Bokaro Ramgur 14,

Miscellaneous:—B. B. Petroleum 4/14, B I Corporation 4/12, Burma Corp 10/12, I. I. Still 6/4, Marshalls 3/4, Madon Theatres 3/8, Imperial Bank 1700, Imperial Comty 448 Central Bank 27.

Remarks:—Jute shares firm. Coals quiet. Miscellaneous section remained unchanged.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th June 1926.

	Bales.
Cotton	6.766
	Cwts.
Wheat	20.313
Linseed	10.087
Rape, etc.	912
Gingellyseed	305
Puppyseed	42
Groundnuts	1.587
Castorseed	6.004
Rice	2.065
Myrabollams	9.590
Cottonseed	6.898
Mowrasced	Nil.
Gram	3665
Juwar	1.948
Masur	Nil.
Barley	244
Bajri	857
Coal	2.206
	Tons.

WHEAT.

London, June 8.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs 55/6 June/July. Sellers.

Rozario Sante Fe—58 1/2 lbs.—54/6 June/July. Sellers.

Tone:—Firm, with a fair enquiry.

Australian 59 June/July. Sellers.

Choice White Karachi 56/3 June/July. Sellers.

Soft Red Karachi 56/3 May/June. Value. Tone:—Firm.

Choice White Karachi 56/6 July 15th. Sellers.

Choice White Karachi 57/3 June 15th. Paid.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 8.

Cardiff to Bombay. 16/6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 9.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1190.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A Frcs. 1260.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1245

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.86-9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 161.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.30.
London—Brussels Frcs 158.00.
London—Rome Liras 131.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady, dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 9.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1085
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	153½
Shanghai	201
Japan	129½
Singapore	156½

Market steady.

London, June 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 163.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.43-3/8
Exchangeon London in Italy 133.00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 8.

Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	21.88
Amsterdam	12.11
Switzerland	25.13

New York, June 8.

Demand Bills 4.86.12.

London, June 8.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hense 3/ 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold. Buyers holding back. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent sice 3/12/25.

London, June 8.

Tele. Transers 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/4.
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/8 quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 9.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 3¾ per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 2¾ per cent.
6 Months 2¾ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 8.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

BULLION

Bombay, June 9.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/9
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/9.
Nationl Bank Bar Gold 21/11/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-7-6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/7/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/8.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 68/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 68/11
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs 68/8

London, June 8.

Bar gold ready, £84-10 1/4
Silver ready, d. 30-2.
Silver forward, d. 30 2.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. China sold. Buyers scarce quiet and idle with uncertain tendency.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 9.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/11
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 95/8.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs 103/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs 109/2.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free 1928 Rs 106/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 100/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs 107.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 108.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 114.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 115/8.
6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 105.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/4.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

SHARES.

London, June 8.

Hongkong Bank	£132
Chartered Bank	£20 7/8
National Bank	£47
P. and O. Bank	£9 7/8
Eastern Bank	£6

SEEDS.

London, June 8.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
£15/6/3 June/July. Hull. Paid.
£15/10/0 July/Aug Hull. Paid.
Cottonseed Bombay £8 1/8 June/July. Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £16 7/8 June/July. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay £18 June/July. Nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 June/July. Nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 5/8 June/July. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £22 3/8 June/July. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 1/4 June/July. Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm. Rather dearer.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore £22 June/July. Sellers

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 9.

Java Ready Sugar Prices have improved by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day evidencing a rise of about a Pence in Java Sugar June Shipment Prices and of about 6d. per cwt. in May Shipment Prices for B.R.B. Beet Sugar. Prices for British Granulated Sugar per S.S. Moriya has also recorded a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17 Per Cwt.
Shipment, June Sh. 15/11 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, July-Sept. Sh. 15 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, Oct/Dec. Sh. 15/3 Per Cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16/14 Per Cwt.
Shipment, May Sh. 18 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—
Shipment, May Sh. 16 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

German Beet Sugar:—
Shipment, May Sh. 16/2 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

British Granulated Sugar:—
S. S. Moriya Sh 17/2 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep sellers 15/4 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 15/7 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sep. sellers 15/7.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sep. sellers 15/7 3/4.
Tone:—Quiet. Business for immediate shipments, more active.
—MAHALANOBIS—? June 9.—

GOLD.

Bombay, June 9.

Ready:—21-7-6.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 21-7-9; Highest 21-8-6; at 6 p.m. 21-8-6.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 21-8-0; Highest 21-8-3; at 6 p.m. 21-8-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 0-1-3.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0-2-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 9.

Ready:—68-11-0.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 68-11-6; Highest 68-11-9; at 6 p.m. 68-12-0.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 68-7-9; Highest 68-8-0; at 6 p.m. 68-8-0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 0-12-0.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 1-2-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS'

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay,
Per md. Rs.

Brass, English	¾	53 0
Brass, English	1	57 4
Brass, English	1¼	57 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 0
Brass, English	2	57 0
Brass, German	¾	56 8
Brass, German	2	55 8

COPPER.

Bombay,
Per md. Rs.

Copper German	¾	55
Copper German	1	60
Copper German	1¼	60
Panchteka joint		28 4
Copper English Bars		52 8
Brass Bars		40 8
Pat Klai		67 8
Lead Rangooni		24 8
Lead, country		23 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		59 12

METALS.

London, June

English best Selected Copper £60 1
Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 5/16
Copper Braziers £73 1/2.
Yellow Metal 68 3/4.
Hard Spelter 30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 1/4.
Tin Block £259 3/4.

LINSEED.

London, June

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
May/June paid 17 1/8.
June/July sellers 17 1/4.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
July/Aug. sellers 32/9.
Sep/Dec. paid 33/.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 1/
Victory Bonds 4 p.m. £93 1/8—1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 5/8.
Conversion Loan £75 5/8—1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 1/4.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. 104 1/4.
Consols 2½ 55 3/8—1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 57.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterlin
70 1/4—1/2.
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. 59 1/4—1/2

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLO

Bombay, June

(Issued by the Hindustani Native chants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, bay:—

		Rs. As.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1
Century	,,	1
Hindustan	,,	1
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1
Phoenix	,,	1
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1
Kaliamardan	,,	1
Daud Sahib	,,	1
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) 5202/5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1
Hindustan	,,	1
David Mill	,,	1
Apollo	,,	1
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	1
Gold Mohor	,,	1
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1
Century (Bugle)	,,	1
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1
Sakuntala	,,	1
Sundari Brand	,,	1
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1
Jacob E D	,,	1
Century	,,	1
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1
Century	,,	1
Jacob E. D.	,,	1
1386 Tata	,,	3
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4
Jamshed	,,	4
Century	,,	4
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	5 14
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 10
Hindustan	,,	8 14
E D Rachael	,,	7 8
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	1 0
Textile	,,	1 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 10
777 Crescent	,,	2 9
DHOTI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kants	Per lb.	1 5
Great	,,	1 6
Phoenix	,,	1 5
Standard		

Remark:—Market dull.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League Football—Gymkhana "B" vs. R. A. M. C.—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 11.

S.S. "Delta" with English Mails of May 27, due at 8 a.m.
B.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Harwood League Football—G. I. P. (Mat) vs. Swiss—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Harwood League Football—Police vs. "Times of India"—Oval.

SATURDAY, June 12.

S. S. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m., connecting s. s. Malwa at Aden.
Harwood League Football—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Staffords—Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Disease Small pox Attack 1, Death1; Cholera Attack nil, Death Nil; Plague Attack nil, Death nil; Influenza Attack nil, Death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born.) 83.

Total mortality this day last year was 64.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to general breakdown of telegraph wires, telegrams to Madras, and places in Southern India will be subject to delay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th inst

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Genoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Tuesday the 15th inst.

GUJRAT RY. TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

A meeting of merchants was held at Wadhwan camp on 6th inst. under the auspices of the Gujerat Railway Traffic Relief Association. The Hon. Secretary explained the hardships of merchants and passengers and the aims and objects of the Association.

Many merchants joined the Association and a Branch was opened with Mr. Chaturbhai Bapubhai as President and Mr. Raichand Amulakh as Secretary.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION PARTY.

The Office of the Bombay branch of the Party is opened in the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association, opposite China Bang, Girgaon Back Road, It will be open from 8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. in the morning and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening from the 11th inst. to enroll members and transact other business

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. M. H. Syed of the Allahabad University in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-15 p.m. on "Ancient and modern Ideals of Education".

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Room of the Association on Tuesday 15th inst. at 6 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

A special meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day at 6.45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

CHILD DIES OF OPIUM POISONING.

Rajaram Waman residing in a chawl in Mogbhat Lane found Mansing Anant a two year old boy of his neighbour lying in unconcious condition. He removed the boy to the G. T. Hospital where it was found on medical examination that the boy was suffering from an overdose of opium. The child died the same night.

At an inquest held on his body on Wednesday afternoon Ansooyabai, the stepmother of the child deposed that as the child was suffering from high fever for the last four days she had given him some opium.

The jury returned a verdict of opium poisoning.

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Enrolments for 1927.
Exams now proceeding..

THE "TEMPTRESS" CASE.

FRESH DEVELOPMENTS.

The case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman had charged Mr. S. Thackeray, the editor of the "Temptress" with defamation came up for hearing on Wednesday morning before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court. Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Gadkari.

At the outset, Mr. Gadkari wanted to know whether there was a compromise in the previous case in which his client had signed an apology which was accepted by the complainant.

Mr. Azad said that as some developments had taken place after the complainant had been filed, he wanted time. It would perhaps be necessary for him to give evidence as a witness.

His Worship considering Mr. Azad's application, adjourned the case to 15th instant.

OPERATION TABLE TRAGEDY

PATIENT DIES OF SURGICAL SHOCK.

An inquest touching the death of one Sitaram Bhaskar Gokhale who died on the operation table at the King Edward Memorial Hospital Parel, on Tuesday afternoon, was held at the Hospital on Wednesday morning.

Dr. R. D. Shriwalkar, F.R.C.S., who was the operating surgeon, in his evidence stated that the patient was admitted under his care on April 24, 1926 for chronic ostermelitis of his lower jaw with multiple discharging sinuses both internally and externally. As he (the patient) was in a very bad state of health, he was treated as an in-patient for about seven weeks till he was in a fit condition to undergo an operation for the removal of sequestra in connection with the mandible and scraping of the sinuses. He was properly prepared for a surgical operation and atrophine sulphine sulphate, gr. 1/100 and morphine phate, gr. 1/4 was administered hypodermically three-fourths of an hour before the operation. Open Ether was given by Dr. Mehta to induce anaesthesis to prevent the tongue falling backwards and the tongue was seized by means of stout silk worm ligatures and pulled forwards.

As soon as the patient was under witness passed a prolic to ascertain the condition of the sinuses, but the patient suddenly was cyanosed and stopped breathing. Operation was immediately stopped, the patient was given artificial respiration and oxygen administered. Intra-cordial injection of adrenalin chloride was given. Later ether and strychnine injections were also given. After trying artificial respiration for over half an hour, further attempt was given up. In the opinion of the witness, the patient died of surgical shock.

As the relatives of the deceased Sitaram did not turn up, further inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

KACHHA KHANDI CASE.

FOUR PERSONS ON TRIAL.

Four persons out of 347 who were arrested by the police for keeping a common gaming house were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday afternoon The charge against Thawarmal Rupchand and Vallabhdas Ramdas the first two accused was that of keeping a common gaming house while the other two accused Motilal Ruplal and Haridas Sunderdas were charged with abetment in the commission of the above offence.

Mr. Frank Oliviera instructed by Messrs. Kirke Smith and Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Taleyarkhan instructed by Mr. Chhatrapati defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Oliviera said that the New Sutta Gulley was frequented only by persons whose business was gambling in various commodities. Gambling in Ank, Farak, American futures, kacha khandi, etc. was a common thing there, on coming to know that, the East India Cotton Association prohibited gambling on kacha khandi and American futures. On this Mr. W. T. Halai suggested they should form into an Association. Shri Mahajan Association was accordingly formed. In January last the C. I. D. found that gambling was carried on by the Association. The place was therefore raided on January 21 and all the persons there were arrested. The first two accused were the keepers of the place and the other two were their assistants. The first and the second accused were doing business separately and they had no connection with each other. He therefore requested his worship to take the case against the first and the third accused together.

As the counsel for the defence had no objection to that, his Worship agreed to Mr. Oliviera's suggestion.

Shantaram Shridhar Ramachandra, a draftsman of the Public Works Department, stated that the plan of the Satta Gully was prepared by him and he was shown the place by Inspector Wagle. The plan, according to the witness was quite correct.

Mr. Sabaji Govind Savant officiating Superintendent of Police, B Division examined by Mr. Frank Oliviera said that the Dy. Commissioner of Police gave him a special warrant under the Gaming Act on January 21. He raided the open space in the New Sutta Gully and some shop in the chawls surrounding that space and accused 347 persons in all. The two accused were found in room 14 in Motishaw's Chawl, the books of the Association were also seized during the raid. A marked hundred rupees currency note with which the C. I. D. had previously registered a bet was also found from the room.

The case is proceeding.

MR. M. A. A. KHAN

TO ACT AS JUDGE OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, published on Tuesday states that in consequence of the appointment of the Honourable Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Kt., LL.B., to act as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Bar-at-Law, to act as Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay with effect from the 9th June, 1926.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION OF MILL-WORKERS

CASES AMICABLY SETTLED

Before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Mr. M. N. Talpade, appeared on behalf of Bhimabai Dhaku and Saraswatibai Lade, two mill-hands, lately in the employ of the Jam Mill, in connection with a complaint they had made against the Weaving Master, Mr. Kawasji, Tukaram, head jobber, and Sakibai Naikin, charging them with assault, insult and criminal intimidation on the 9th April last.

Mr. S. R. Billimoria, Bar-at-Law appeared for the first accused while the second and third accused were defended By Mr. Nagindas Setalvad, Bar-at-Law.

At the outset Mr. Billimoria stated to the Court that the case against the Weaving Master and others of the Jam Mill was got up at the instigation of Mr. Bakhale, General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, who was dissatisfied at the treatment he had received at the hands of the Mill Agents. He further stated that the complaints were false, that they were so filed because the Agents refused to re-employ the above mill-hands after their dismissals on the 9th April.

Mr. Talpade on behalf of prosecution denied the accuracy of the statement and stated that the cases were not filed at the instance of Mr. Bakhale, who was the General Secretary of the Union and as such was consulted by the mill-hands before they took action in connection with the incident alleged to have taken place on the 9th April and for which they had filed complaints against above mentioned accused. Mr. Bakhale was playing his part as General Secretary of the Union and had no sort of private motive

AGENTS' OFFER

Mr. Billimoria, appearing on behalf of the first accused, said that the case against his client was a got up one; but in order not to take up much time of the Court he would say he had instructions from the Mill authorities to say that they were willing to pay the dismissed mill-hands their earned wages so far, provided the two cases filed by the complainants against the Weaving Master, the head jobbers, Naikin were withdrawn along with the cross complaint filed by the head jobbers, the assistant, Naikin against the two mill-hands—Bhimabai and Saraswatibai.

Mr. Talpade suggested that the Weaving Master should tender an apology in regard to his conduct in the incident of the 9th April as mentioned in his client's complaint, but the learned Magistrate observed that the mill-hands having admitted in their complaints that they had struck work on account of certain differences with the Weaving Master, it was open to the Weaving Master, as a responsible officer of the Mill, to demand the departure of the mill-hands for doing which it was even admitted that Police help was sought and a Sergeant brought in to the scene. Mr. Talpade pointed out that even granting that the Weaving Master had acted as a superior officer there was no occasion for him to have insulted his clients as alleged. He submitted that if the view that the Magistrate had taken in regard to the first accused, i.e. if the Weaving Master was to be conceded, he would make a counter suggestion to the offer of Mr. Billimoria, i.e. that the cases may be withdrawn as suggested by him.

If the payment of wage was accepted and, if Tukaram could give an undertaking not to go to his clients' house and molest them, the case could be settled at that. But both Mr. Billimoria and Setalvad were againstgiving their undertaking

CASES WITHDRAWN.

The case filed by Mr. Navalkar then went on for some length when Mr. Talpade suggested that as far as the case of his clients against the Mill people were concerned he was willing to accept the terms of settlement suggested by Mr. Billimoria as his clients were willing to accept them.

The Magistrate then suggested that the case of Mr. Navalkar's client in which Tukaram was one of the accused should be compounded as the party desired on Tukaram agreeing not to go to the houses of the complainants. This he agreed to do without accepting the truth of the complaint. Mr. Talpade's cases and the cross cases were then withdrawn after the Magistrate had recorded the undertaking of Mr. Kawasji, Weaving Master, to pay the dismissed mill-hands their earned wages and nothing more.

THE NEXT ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS CONDIDATES FOR BOMBAY.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Joint Board of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executives of the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Bombay City Constituency: Non-Mahomedan.—Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—NON-MAHOMEDAN

Bombay City North.—Messrs. Sayaji L. Silam, and Dr. Jethalal V. Vora.

Bombay City South.—Messrs. Khurshed F. Nariman, Bajubhai T. Desai and Purshotam Trikamdas.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh is recommended for the University Seat in the Bombay Legislative Council provided all other Provinces agree to this.

MR. RAJUJI SUCCEEDS

BYCULLA BY-ELECTION RESULT.

The following is the result of the polling for the vacant seat in the E (Byculla) Ward, which took place on Tuesday; Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji 1,715 votes; Mr. R. S. Asavale 1,225 votes; Mr. K. S. Dhondy 883 votes; Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey 760 votes; Mr. Damodar S. Dongre 32 votes and Mr. V. A. Desai 20 votes. Mr. Manaji Rajuji is thus declared duly elected.

CENTRAL BANK AFFAIRS

MAGISTRATE'S WARNING TO MR. SHAMDASANI

The case in which a notice was issued against the Chairman, Managing Director, one of the directors, the Secretary, the Chief Accountant, and an accountant of the Central Bank of India Limited, at the instance of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, came up for further hearing before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday noon. The officials of the Central Bank of India named above were charged with wilfully issuing materially false balance sheets on June 30th and December 31st, 1925.

Mr. Shamdasani, further examined, raised a point that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai (who appeared for the accused) could not do so as he had been appointed Advocate-General since the last hearing of the case.

His Worship held that Mr. Desai could appear for the accused.

Mr. Shamdasani requested the Court to note his objection.

His Worship informed Mr. Shamdasani that he was not going to note any points raised by the latter. His Worship gave Mr. Shamdasani clearly to understand that he would be given as fair a trial as possible. But if Mr. Shamdasani tried his patience, he would find himself in the wrong box.

Mr. Shamdasani next mentioned the documents of the Bank and the accounts of certain debtors of the Bank which he wanted to be examined. The names of the debtors were written on a slip of paper which was handed over to the Magistrate. The names were not read out in the Court.

The case was then adjourned to July 3.

ALLEGED CAUSING OF HURT

A PARSI'S COMPLAINT.

Before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Rustomji Limjibhai, a Parsi cook, had filed information, charging Rustomji Burjorji with voluntarily causing hurt and some Muslim and Dubras whose names the complainant did not know, with abetment.

The complainant had stated that his wife had sent an application to the Parsi Panchayat alleging that some Dubras were wearing 'kustee' and were defiling the Agiaris (Parsi fire-temples). As the Panchayat was making inquiries in this matter, one Ruttonshaw, was alleged to have threatened to hammer the complainant and his wife. On April 19, when the complainant was working at Batliwala's Wadi, the accused ipcked up a quarrel with him and was alleged to have tried to assault him. But one Cawasji Dordi rescued him. The same night at about 11-30 p.m. when the complainant was going towards Khetwadi 7th Lane, the accused with some Muslim and Dubras attacked him and assaulted him with fists, etc. As the lane was deserted, only some residents who woke up by his cries went to his rescue, and the assailant ran away, saying, "This is for applying to the Panchayat."

The complainant then went home, and attended the J. J. Hospital next day. He was treated there as an indoor patient. As he was not able to move, his wife had filed the complaint.

The case came up for hearing before the Magistrate, Mr. Talpade, pleader, who appeared for the complainant, requested for an adjournment on the ground that two of the complainant's witnesses were not served with a summons to attend the Court. It also transpired that another witness who was served with a summons was required by the Bank in which he was employed to be relieved soon.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to July 2nd.

On the 7th at Allahabad Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed a largely attended on combined action which may possibly Muslims on the Hindu-Muslim question.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PASSENGERS.

SHIP'S OFFICER'S HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

AN OLD CASE RECALLED.

Early in 1920 an interesting case was tried in the Court of Mr. Frank Oliveira, then Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in which the Chief Officer of s.s. "Lhasa," a steamship of the British India Steam Navigation Co., was charged by a licensed labourer of Mandvi Bunder (Cutch) and another, with the offence of wrongful confinement of both the latter in the latrines of the steamer for failure to produce their tickets, when demanded. The labourer alleged that as the steamer left the Bunder suddenly without any warning, he was stranded on the deck and when he brought this fact to the notice of the Chief Officer, the latter ordered him to be confined in a latrine, which was dirty and unwholesome. The labourer was kept in the latrine for about two hours, a sweeper remaining outside, holding the string so as to prevent the former from opening the door. When some respectable passengers, including Mr. Shivdas, Champsi, protested to the officer against such ill-treatment, the officer, it was alleged, not only threatened these passengers, with similar imprisonment, but ordered the confinement of the labourer for a second time for an hour in the same latrine. A passenger who had lost his ticket was also confined in a latrine in a similar manner.

JUDGMENT.

The following extract from the judgment of Mr. Khairaz, dated 30th March, 1920, will be read with interest:—

"I am therefore satisfied that on the first occasion complainant was confined for about 1 1|2 hour in a dirty latrine because he was found on the steamer without a ticket and on the second occasion for more than half hour because Shivdas interfered on his behalf. These being the facts the only question that remains is whether these confinements were wrongful.

Mr. Blunt for the accused has argued that at the time when complainant was confined accused was acting as Master of the ship, and under the statutory law he was empowered to act as he did. Mr. Blunt referred to the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, Sec. 237 Cl (1) and (2) and Sec. 287 Cl. (1) Sub. Cl. (f) and Cl (3). Under neither of the two clauses of Sec. 237 do I find any power vested in the master of a vessel to detain or confine a stowaway or as a member of the crew if he be so treated. His power is restricted to have the person punished in a Court of justice. I find that Sec. 98 of the Merchant Seaman's Act (1 of 1859) is to the same effect. Sec. 287 (1) Sub. Cl (f) also does not authorize detention or confinement. It is only clause (3) of this section which gives power to detain. It runs thus:—"The master or other officer of any such steamer and all persons called by him to his assistance, may without any warrant detain any person who commits any offence against this section in whose name and address are unknown to the master or officer and convey the offender with all convenient despatch before some justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law, and that justice shall, with all convenient despatch try the case in a summary manner."

OBJECT OF CONFINEMENT.

Assuming that all the conditions for exercising the power of detention existed it could only be put in force if the object of the master or officer be to convey the offender before a court of justice, to be dealt with according to law. The accused in ordering the complainant to be confined had no such object or purpose and this is evident from his own statement. After confining the complainant the first time, accused wanted him to get out at Dwarka and after confining him again he put the complainant down at Porbunder. In the written statement accused admits having confined the complainant and then let him go and he tries to justify this on the ground that other coolies had been similarly treated under like circumstances and they made no complaints. Hence I must find that accused had no intention of bringing the complainant before a court of justice to be dealt with according to law, and therefore accused had no power to detain or confine the complainant. Under the circumstances the confinement of the complainant was not only wrongful but it was aggravated by his being confined in a foul privy. It seems to me that the only object accused had in thus confining the complainant was to punish him for having been on board after the steamer had gone out to sea. It was intended to teach a wholesome lesson in an unwholesome latrine because the accused and his brother officers felt that coolies like the complainant were frequently found on board after a steamer had left the harbour and were therefore becoming a nuisance and a source of trouble and this is the grievance set out by the accused in his written statement.

POWERS OF SHIP'S MASTER.

It is argued for the defence that Masters of ships out at sea have very great powers and wide discretion and that a wrong or excessive use of those powers and discretion makes the master or the Company he serves liable in damages only. I do not for a moment dispute the powers and the discretion of masters of vessels. Their powers are laid down by statutes and their discretion must be exercised with care and caution having due regard to all the circumstances existing at the time. The master of a ship cannot act arbitrarily and if he does so it cannot be argued that the remedy lies only in damages. If I were to accept this argument it would follow that the master of a vessel out at sea could not commit any offence punishable in a court of justice. I can find no warrnat for such a proposition.

In this case without discussing whether the right to detain would also imply the right to confine, I find that accused acted without any power to confine the complainant as he did, because the only condition on which he could detain the complainant was not then present to the mind of the accused and he did not act with the purpose of bringing him before a Court of justice to be dealt with for travelling without a ticket. The offence was committed on a British Ship which was bound for Bombay. This Court, therefore, has jurisdiction to try the case (see I.L.R. 225 Bom. bay 636), I find the accused guilty on the charge under Sections 109 and 342 I.P.C. and conviet him.

FINED RS. 100.

It has been urged by Mr. Blunt that this is a prosecution engineered and conducted by the witnesses and others and was not initiated by the complainant himself. Complainant in his cross-examination has denied the truth of this allegation. There is no doubt, however, that the witnesses induced the complainant to come down to Bombay and are financing this prosecution. They have done so not from any animus to the accused or the Company that he is serving, but they have been actuated with the sole idea that justice should be done to a poor man who from his circumstances in life was not able to fight for it all by himself. I, therefore, feel that far from deserving any censure their conduct ought to be commended. The prosecution does not appear to me to have been lodged or conducted in any vindictive spirit and several opportunities were offered to the accused during the hearing of this case to make amends to the complainant in some form or other, but the accused for reasons of his own refused to avail himself of them, I am, therefore, compelled to pass sentence on the accused. Having regard to all the circumstances I order the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100."

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

9th June, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18.36
To-day's Opening Rate	18 32
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.30
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

9th June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.64
To-day's Opening Rate	9-60
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.58
Difference	—. 6

Khandi Market	347-8-1
Sevri Market	347-3-0

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 8.

The following are the results of County Cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Derbyshire versus Essex at Derby:—Essex won by an innings and 153 runs. Derby 154 and 95. (Palmer five for 31). Essex 402 for nine, and declared.

Glamorgan versus Surrey at Cardiff:—Glamorgan won by eight wickets. Surrey 331 and 77. (Clay four for 40, Ryan five for 20). Glamorgan 380 and 29 for two.

Leicester versus Kent at Leicester:—Kent won by an innings and 19 runs. Kent 406. Leicester 251, and followed-on, and made 136. (Freeman four for 48).

Gloucestershire versus Hampshire at Gloucester:—Hampshire won by five wickets. Gloucester 304 and 175. (Dipper 96, Newman seven for 61). Hampshire 392 and 90 for five.

Lancashire beat Notts by 108 runs. Lancashire 159 and 329 (Richmond six for 113). Notts 209 and 171 (Playton 57).

Sussex beat Warwickshire by five wickets. Warwickshire 257 and 177 (Cox nine for 50). Sussex 261 and 174 for five wickets (Bowley 53.) Cox who is 54 years old is the first Sussex bowler to take 17 wickets in a match. 15 players have previously accomplished this feat.—Reuter's Special.

A MATCH ABANDONED.

LONDN, June 8.

The match between Yorkshire and Australians which began on Saturday was abandoned. Australians made 177 in the first innings, and 243 for three in the second innings of which 77 was contributed by Collins. (Declared). Yorkshire replied with 155 and 25, for no wicket.

A DRAWN GAME.

The match between England and The Rest which also began on Saturday was drawn. The Rest 211 and 278 for five (declared). England replied with 250 and 166 for five.—Reuter.

A very impressive funeral took place in Rangoon on Wednesday when the remains of the Hon. U. May Oung, Home Member which were brought down from Maymyo by special train were conveyed from the Railway station to the cemetery. The "Last Post" was sounded and the late U. May Oung was laid to rest in the grave by the side of the late Sir Maung Kin his predecessor.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1926.

LINES OF RETRENCHMENT.

Hitherto the Government of Bombay have not been known to be genuinely anxious for retrenchment, being evidently under the impression that the Indian milch-cow will never go dry. The first cut of 50 lakhs was made at the instance of the Legislative Council and Government swallowed the bitter pill only when they realised that the Legislative Council would refuse all demands. The Retrenchment Committee was again appointed at the instance of the Legislative Council but its recommendations were treated with scant courtesy. Even in the most prosperous times Government have no right to spend a pie more than necessary. But even in the worst times of depression they went on merrily with their mad schemes that were to open the gates of El Dorado. All their schemes have ended in failure. There is not much hope of getting anything from additional taxation even if a pliant Council be induced to approve of it. The Government of India do not seem to be anxious to pull the Government of Bombay out of the bog into which they have fallen. The latter, therefore, see no other way out of the difficulty than to retrench. They have, therefore, appointed Mr. J. A. Shillidy as the Retrenchment officer.

The appointment is questionable in every respect. The public can have no confidence in Mr. Shillidy. If Government were serious about retrenchment there was nothing to prevent them from accepting the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and even improving upon them wherever necessary. But the Committee was a shelving Committee appointed only as a result of public clamour. When it completed its work Government put themselves in opposition and defeated the recommendations of the Committee. A strong non-official Committee with plenary powers should have been appointed. Government should then have honestly striven to assist the Committee by placing all necessary data at its disposal and by carrying out its recommendations. Instead they have entrusted the task to a single officer whose recommendations on the face of it cannot carry any weight either with themselves or with the people. The question of retrenchment cannot be satisfactorily dealt with without paying a thought to the root cause of extravagance. India is inflicted with the most heavily-paid service in the world but the attention of Government is never, for obvious reasons, drawn to this fact. Unconsciously or consciously the heavy rates of pay given to the I. C. S., recently augmented by the Lee loot and confirmed by an Act of Parliament, have coloured the whole question. Naturally the I.E.S., I.F.S., I.P.S. and all others clamoured for more pay and all had to be satisfied at the cost of India. India is a poor country, but, whether she is poor or rich, should she not have the liberty to choose her own public services, fix their salaries and determine their prospects? But the Indian Civil Service, which is Indian only in name, dominates the Government and it is idle to expect any reduction in its emoluments to any reasonable level. The question, however, does not merely concern the I.C.S. All the other Imperial Services have risen against India. Nor is the evil confined only to the Imperial Services. The cry of equal pay for Indians and Europeans has been raised and raised rightly! The Maxwell Retrenchment Committee thoughtlessly protested against the idea. It recommended that the pay fixed for the Imperial cadres ought not in any way to affect the standard of pay for Indians in the Public Services. But India cannot be expected to pay foreigners more and Indians less. So Indians employed in the Imperial Services must be paid at the same rate. The Provincial Service, which carries the main burden of the work, cannot be left in the cold. Its members must also be paid higher proportionately and the Subordinate Service cannot in fairness be ignored. The root cause of the mischief is thus the inordinately heavy pay given to the I.C.S. and unless that is cut down there seems to be no prospect of freeing India from the incubus. Retrenchment that leaves the Imperial Services untouched and ends with the proverbial dismissal of a few clerks and peons is no retrenchment. If the Maxwell proposals did not evoke much enthusiasm, it was mainly on account of the omission to include the Imperial Services in its terms of reference.

We have drawn attention to the root cause of the disease. Have the Government the courage to deal with it? Who would attach any value to proposals of retrenchment when the highest paid are left entirely untouched? What is the cause of retrenchment? The Government of Bombay find, for reasons which are notorious, that they cannot continue to pay the services they maintain at the present rates of pay. There is no doubt that the Government of Bombay are in in great financial difficulties though in our opinion the danger is a self-invited one. But however that may be, is the salary of the I.C.S. to go untouched governing though it does the scales of pay all round and the innocents to be slaughtered to pay part of the heavy losses on the Back Bay and other projects? As Bombay's finances are not in a healthy state, the Bombay Civilian should pay 25 per cent. of his pay to Government till the position improves. Is he prepared to do so in the spirit of a self-denying ordinance?

PROCONSULAR PLATITUDES.

Lord Reading does not seem to have been tired of giving to the world the benefit of his stale views. The noble lord came to India with justice on his lips but returned to England after severely disappointing Indians as regards the value of his utterances. The patronising tone in which he still speaks of India and her future shows that he is innocent of true political vision. Utilising the occasion when the freedom of the city of London was conferred upon him he aired his views again on India. He had realised, he said, that his course was to guide India to ultimate peace and progress along constitutional lines and in accordance with the King's proclamation. India is sick of these high-sounding and meaningless phrases which ill conceal the determination of Britain to keep a tightening grip on her. It is high time Britain understood clearly and definitely that India wants to shape her destiny herself and that she rejects with scorn decennial examinations regarding her fitness to take the next political step. Everybody in India is painfully aware of the fact that this country is under the political dominion of Britain but that is no excuse for Britain to try to perpetuate her domination for ages to come for one reason or the other. The enemy territories were one and all ripe for self-determination but India is not. The utter hypocrisy of the proposition is quite plain. Was self-determination only a weapon to strike at the heart of the enemy nations? Lord Reading pins his faith to the justice of British rule, fidelity of British promises and the purity of British administration. Has the Ex-Viceroy ever cared to inquire why Britain is called on the Continent "Perfidious Albion"? But even granting that British rule is all that Lord Reading claims for it, good government can never be a substitute for self-government. He declared that India was upon a well-laid road to constitutional reform. What India wants is Swarajya and not this humbug. Swarajya cannot be had piecemeal and Lord Reading's well-laid road to constitutional progress cannot satisfy a nation intent upon securing the reality of self-government. Modern India is anxious to take her rightful place among the nations of the world not as a handmaid of Britain but as an equal partner in the Commonwealth.

There were days when every public speaker in India thought it his duty to proclaim that the British connection was a divine dispensation. Now we find some shining lights of Liberalism ready to declare that they are even for an armed rebellion but for the fact that they see no hopes of its success. When our Moderates give expression to such sentiments, Lord Reading may well revise his views regarding India's political aspirations. Swarajya is not a gift which Britain may give or withhold, but it is the rightful claim of India which Britain must satisfy and that too without imposing impossible conditions. The Reading rhodomontade only means that India must enjoy so much political liberty as it may please Britain to extend to her. If and when Britain is satisfied that India has digested well the last dose, she may apply for the next dose. If, meanwhile, like Oliver she asks for more, whatever has been given to her may be taken away. Except in the case of her dealings with India, it appears, however, that the lesson of the American War of Independence has not been altogether lost upon England. Since that War she has grown wiser and in the case of South Africa and yet again in the case of Ireland she has not hesitated even to negotiate with open rebels to secure a satisfactory settlement. India is put by her in a different category because she is not yet strong. The genesis of the "Reforms" themselves shows that they were given not because England felt very generous but because in the midst of war India's assistance was of great moment. It was secured by the promise of Reforms. Now when England is free from danger India is again told to be content and behave like a good boy till the time of the next decennial examination.

Lord Reading talks in a minatory tone and warns Indian political leaders that the road to constitutional reform which he has declared to be "well-laid" is not easy to travel. It is not a highway which Indians can use as they like. They must not travel along this road "regardless of the regulations made by those who constructed and declared it open to traffic". So our "patriots", as Lord Reading called our Neo-Liberals, who have in despair thrown overboard their nationalist policy and agreed to work the "Reforms", are now warned very clearly in what manner their co-operation is being sought. Will they now at least understand the implication of the suggestion that the "regulations", which will no doubt increase in rigour and quantity if there is "trouble" in India, will always be ready at hand so as to determine what kind of traffic the "well-laid road" should bear. When in reciprocal adulation Lord Birkenhead eulogises Lord Reading, and Lord Reading gravely declares that the relations between the two were so cordial during his viceroyalty that he actually took pleasure "in consulting his Chief", we may realise how united the Conservative leader and the Ex-Lord Chief Justice of England have been in keeping India down, in a subordinate and inglorious position in the Empire. India's only hope lies in a spirited refusal to walk along the "well-laid road" which is only a trap laid by the bureaucracy for her. whatever Lord Reading's newly-discovered "patriots" may say. It is India's right to discover her own road to Swaraj and she means to do so.

SIR JAGDISH BOSE.

THE ARTIST IN THE SCIENTIST.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

Sir Jagdish Bose is, distinctly, not of the pattern usually conjured up by popular imagination or superstition. He is, on the contrary, a challenge, it seems, to the ideas stereotyped by them. He has, it becomes apparent, perceived how incomplete and misleading are the terms which label, and thus limit, the almost infinite human complexity and potential faculties as a lawyer or a doctor, a scientist or an artist. "I am not sure you would like to speak about art". I said to him. "I have a feeling, however, that you are interested in the art activities manifest at present in the country. I am eager, therefore, to know how you feel and think about art".

Normal Humanity.

"I take interest in art as, I believe, every normal human being ought to". He replied. "But I refrain, as a rule, from expressing definite views on art. I like to restrict myself to the more legitimate field of science". His modesty and resolve attracted and claimed more than polite attention. For, behind the apparent modifications lurked the understanding that had acquired firm grasp of the essentials of art. And, as one listened to the precise explanations and interpretations of the scientist one began, instinctively, to wonder whether the essentials in the scientist's vision were, after all, different from those which affect the artist's vision.

Just Enough.

Few recognise the importance of the gift, acquired or inborn, which enables the artist to decide the balance in his composition or design, the economy which regulates the selection of his materials and substance. "Just enough, not more" that is the principle Sir Jagdish sees in manifestations that are truly artistic. And, the principle is certainly seen as the artist's intuition in every masterpiece. But how difficult it is for the artist to decide the "just enough" in his composition. The highest technical efficiency, the noblest conceptions or visions, are rendered ineffective and unmeaning without this rare faculty.

Definite Object.

Every artistic effort ought to be, he observed, guided by a definite object or purpose or conception. How many of those who seek and mostly, seek vainly, permanent values in modern artistic efforts can dispute the truth as stated by Sir Jagdish. Art cannot, he added, exist "for show". It is a necessity and must serve some useful purpose. Simplicity, utility, and beauty in surroundings were, he suggested, necessary for the continued growth of art. He thought that the overcrowding and disorder usually seen in rich or fashionable households were the outcome not so much of an adequate understanding of the essentials of art as of the desire for empty ostentation. It was not taste. It was the fashion or the convention which decided the arrangements or contents of their households.

An Apt Environment.

It is not unlikely that these conclusions of Sir Jagdish would, at first, appear to the impatient observer as mere pleasant sentiments. But immediately one begins to examine the environment Sir Jagdish has endeavoured to create one begins to grasp their significant depth as convictions. The charming Indian design of the house, the careful arrangement of the interior, the scheme of mural decorations and the simple disposition and attractive design of the furniture reveal the determined working of those convictions. "There is", he says, "nothing here that has not its use. Every detail, has been thought out, planned and adjusted. Nothing is brought here for show". It was no more than truth, truth that was apparent in the accomplished results.

The Quest.

The bold simplicity of design in furniture and in the colouring of the walls were, distinctly, fruitful and suggestive of the possibilities, hitherto unexamined, of the guidance obtained from the artistic magnificence and fertility of the past. The friezes in the reception room were an allegory illustrated with adequate symbols and characters from the human and the animal world. It suggested a cosmic outlook. The flowers, the animals and births, the episodes from the Mahabharata all illustrated Peace, the conflict in the human and the animal world was shown by the ruins and the destruction on the battlefield, the acquisition of character and the search of truth was depicted in the majestic calm of Yudhisthira. The economy of line, colour, space and movement make these wall paintings an integral, harmonious, significant whole. The details do not dominate. They are treated with extreme care. But they are at the same time subordinated and adjusted to the artistic necessities of the whole. The philosophic concepts thus depicted become significant both as artistic compositions and decorations as well as an ennobling allegory.

The Quest.

The shallow pool, the low relief of the figure on the fountain, the symbolic carving on the wooden doors, the photographs of ancient monuments, stimulating the imagination of the students, on the stairs in the adjoining laboratory building all serve as parts of the same considered scheme. But the painting of "The Quest" in the central hall indicates with rare effect the spirit and high aspirations of Sir Jagdish. Science and art have been depicted there as companions on the same journey, the same quest for truth. The man with the drawn sword penetrates the mists of ignorance. But he does not do it independently of or without imagination or vision. He leans on the woman by his side, the woman, who carries him to the height of his dreams and visions.

Art Serves Science.

The buildings in the garden follow the same aim and arrangement. The new buildings in the garden have apparently been influenced by motifs from Ajanta. Sir Jagdish has shown how the employment of Indian designs from the past and their thoughtful adaptation to modern uses and requirements can achieve both distinction and artistic vitality. No wonder his buildings appear as an oasis in the desert tracts of the Lower Circular Road. Sir Jagdish does not appear very scholarly or dogmatic in the enunciation of his artistic concepts. He is modest and restrained. He speaks calmly. His explanations are simple. They are nevertheless crystal clear and significant. His buildings, their interiors, the decorations, furniture and paintings are more than a testimony to his responsive understanding and taste. They are an achievement and an inspiration. Few even among those who usually profess their allegiance to art have the capacity, the courage and the judgment essential for the artistic efforts revealed in the setting created by Sir Jagdish Bose. The artist in the scientist is shown not by words but the environment he has created. He does not talk art. He lives it.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION

(BY S. H. JABHWALA.)

Ever since the crisis of unemployment began to take a serious aspect I have been conducting an Unemployment Bureau and with all the limited resources at my command I have been able to come to two important conclusions which I beg to submit for the kind consideration of Government, the philanthropic-minded employers, and the unemployed in general. Among the middle classes at present there are on an average one person in the least and two persons at the most who are unemployed per every home. Besides, there have been heavy reductions in the earnings and wages everywhere. In various firms, companies and factories there have been no promotions whatsoever for the last half a dozen years. Though the food prices have gone down a little, expenses as regards other necessaries of life have either remained stationary or increased without any appreciable increase in the income of any individual. Thus life to most of the earning members in every home has been a serious problem. I have on my records instances of the unemployed who have committed suicide, of others who have left their families, of still others who have sent their wives and children away to their native villages, and of some who have become insane. It can be very well imagined what may be the condition of one who earned Rs. 300|- yesterday being thrown out of his job to-day being without any other means of support. Even the poorest of the poor such as the mill workers have begged of me to secure any humble job, "even of the 'begar' type, but work is unavailable.

The Right to Work.

I believe in the theory that in every well-organised State where there exist all civilising forces of administration, every human-being has a right to live. But it pains one to see in our country individuals having all their physical parts in order, starving in the street and begging to be employed. I, therefore, appeal to all the unemployed to organise themselves under the banner of some central institution, so as to be able to effect two purposes, viz., creating a healthy public opinion and secondly carrying home to an adamant Government the responsibility which has been hitherto shirked by them either due to impotency or due to lack of concerted action on the part of some of the leaders of Nationalist opinion.

Lack of Organisation.

One of the prime evils from which so many different classes of people are suffering in our country is lack of organisation. If the 2,700 applicants whose applications are before me were to combine themselves into one compact body they would be helpful in forming a nucleus of unemployment organisation in Bombay. I seek no subscriptions, I merely enlist their co-operation. Here I would draw the attention of the unemployed to the very able way in which the Anglo-Indians have

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

A Disappointing Speech.

Lord Reading had come to India with justice on his lips. He left India having dragged justice in the mire as it had never been dragged before. Lord Irwin has come to India as an agricultural expert and a friend of the agriculturist. If the speech that he delivered on Monday in opening the Conference of Ministers of Agriculture is an earnest of all that he is going to do for the Indian agriculturist the latter may well feel that the contrast between the deed and the promise of Lord Irwin will be no better than in the case of Lord Reading. "One of the most insistent of the question for exploration," his lordship said, "is whether the economic condition of the peasantry has improved "pari passu" with other great changes which have taken place in India during past years, with her entry, for example, into foreign markets, with the improvement in communications and with the rapid growth of commerce." In fact the economic condition of the peasantry is the root problem without a satisfactory solution of which there can be no real inprovement in Indian agriculture.

Justifiable Suspicion.

We had expected that with his great reputation as a friend of the agriculturist Lord Irwin would not have failed to enquire into the most vital factor affecting the economic condition of the Indian peasant. That vital factor, everyone who knows anything about Indian agriculture, realises, is the land revenue system. The terms of reference to the Agriculture Commission exclude an examination of this factor and this deliberate exclusion is calculated to rouse the suspicion of the public that the aim of the enquiry is not so much to secure an improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturist as to induce India to confine her attention to becoming, to a greater extent than she is now, a producer of raw materials for the benefit of Empire manufactures instead of developing into a great industrial nation herself. The absence of any reference in Lord Irwin's speech to the relation of the land revenue system with the economic condition of the ryot and his emphasis on the fact that "India's position as a source of supply of cotton, jute, wheat, oilseeds and other raw products is likely in future to be increasingly important to consumers in other parts of the world" are not likely to remove this suspicion.

A Municipal Gazette.

About two years ago a few local enthusiasts, who believed that the civic affairs of this city needed what the Americans would call a "write-up," propounded the indea of starting a Municipal journal mainly because they had hopes that Calcutta, which had a Municipal Gazette of its own, would be materially advancing the interest of its population in its civic affairs by recourse to this type of publicity and Bombay ought to follow suit, if for nothing else at least for maintaining the reputation of being "Urbs prima in Indis." The Municipal Commissioner has now reported on the subject. In his report he expresses his dislike, on various very justifiable grounds, to the Calcutta Municipal Journal. He is, however, fascinated by the one published in New Zealand. The "Municipal Record" the official organ of the Auckland City Corporation, meets with his approval chiefly because it eschews the temptation of making an income from advertisements. His one bright idea is to subsidise a local paper in Bombay on condition that it publishes special supplements on municipal affairs in this city.

A White Elephant.

Has the time arrived, however, for the Bombay Municipal Corporation to show that it is in a position to waste its funds in indulging in the luxury of a journal of its own? If our Civic Fathers are seized with the noble ambition of making the ratepayers take greater interest in the city's municipal affairs than they do now, a far better, certainly a more efficacious and cheaper method, will be for them to keep in constant touch with the citizens by addressing them at regular intervals and ascertaining their grievances. There is certainly a great need for intelligent and well-directed propaganda in this City to awaken the sanitary conscience of the people, to make them alive to the necessity for watching closely how the municipal funds are spent and to induce them to support only those proposals which are financially sound so as to avoid the calamity of wasteful expenditure over Kasheli Bridges. We are in no need to-day for a white elephant of a separate municipal journal and the proposal should be turned down. Let the Corporation rather take the step of appointing a Publicity Officer of its own whose duty it will be to organise a department for educating the public, through communications issued to the Press, about what the Corporation is doing in satisfying the civic needs of Bombay and in popularising, specially through the vernaculars, the latest ideas on sanitation and hygiene.

Story of a Law Suit.

Prompt and cheap administration of justice is a rare thing in many Indian States. The vernacular papers publish details of a law suit which has been hanging fire for the last fifteen years in the Dhar State. The man who filed the plaint, died a few years ago and the task of conducting the suit devolved on his widow. In the meanwhile, she remainded dispossessed of her house and fields, the original cause of the complaint. It is inordinate delay of this kind which shakes the faith of the public in justice as administered in many Indian States, where the authorities seem to forget that promptness, no less than purity, are fundamental requirements of the administration of justice.

LANCASHIRE MILLS.

TO CLOSE ON ALTERNATE WEEKS.

SEQUEL TO YARN MARKET'S DIFFICULTIES

LONDON, June 8.

Continued unsatisfactory state of yarn market and the difficulties of obtaining fuel supplies have resulted in the decision of the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners' Association, after a protracted meeting at Manchester, to close down the Lancashire mills spinning American cotton on alternate weeks. The scheme will be inaugurated on Monday when the millss will be closed for a week.—Reuter's Special.

RECIPROCAL ADULATION.

READING & BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, June 8.

The ceremony at Guildhall (of conferring the freedom of the City of London on Lord Reading) was succeeded by a brilliant luncheon at the historic Mansion-House Hall, at which the Lord Mayor presided.

Lord Birkenhead, proposing the toast of Lord Reading, said many qualities were required from a distinguished Viceroy. He must be discreet, patient, resolute and tactful, and must have deep affection for, and interest in, that great country. Lord Reading possessed all these qualities in a degree not often exceeded. Lord Birkenhead added: "Men might, indeed, consider their life's work done well, if they have a record such as Lord Reading's."

Lord Reading, in reply, thanked the Lord Mayor for the reception. He paid a tribute to Lord Birkenhead, and, in this connection he said: "It is not often that the Viceroy could actually take pleasure in consulting his Chief." He expressed the opinion that the Viceroy needed quiet and calm watchfulness with a definite policy in mind and waiting for the opportune moment.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE.

STATEMENT OF METROPOLITAN OF INDIA.

LONDON, June 8.

Sir Donald Robertson presided over the annual meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association when the retiring Bishop of Nagpur was elected President, and the Metropolitan of India made an important statement on the Indian Church Measure. He said all Bishops in India believed, from the bottom of their hearts, that when the Church in India received by means of this measure, freedom and authority rightly due to her, she would be far better equipped to do her work not only for one community but for all communities, European, Anglo-Indian and Indian. He expressed the opinion that some of the laity might learn to trust the Bishops more than in past. People were perfectly willing to be guided by the Colonel-General in their own field yet they were unwilling to be guided and directed in Church matters by an Episcopal bench though it was filled by those who had given their lives to the work of ministry in India. The measure which he and the Bishop of Bombay were discussing here with the authorities meant life for the Church since it would bestow on it greater authority.—Reuter's Special.

BRIG-GENERAL E. A. PLUNKETT.

KILLED BY OMNIBUS

LONDON, June 8.

Brigadier-General E. A. Plunkett was knocked down by an omnibus while crossing Piccadily and killed.—Reuter's Special.

[Brigadier-General Edward Abadie Plunkett whose death is reported at the age of 56 served in the Balkan as Military Attache 1912-13) and in the Great War (1914-19). He was employed in Persia under the Foreign Department, Government of India (1903-4).]

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE BILL.

LORDS PASS SECOND READING.

LONDON, June 9.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Judicial Committee Bill.—Reuter's Special.

EXCHANGE PROBLEMS.

COMBINED FRANCO-BELGO-ITALIAN ACTION.

LONODN, June 9.

Paris.—The "Temps" publishes a message from its Geneva correspondent that Mm. Briand, Lucher, Vandervelde and Theunis discussed the exchange problems, and decided on combined action whih may possibly develop into combined Franco-Belgo-Italian action to defend the respective currencies.—Reuter.

The remains of the Hon. U May Oung, Home Member of the Government of Burma, were buried on Tuesday with full masonic rites and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased all Government offices and the rice market were closed on Tuesday.

A Poona message says: Mr. J. Chowdhuri of Calcutta has joined the Responsive Co-operation Party.

THE THORNY PROBLEM.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

BOTH COMMUNITIES DISSATISFIED.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Government communique regarding music before mosques is the topic of discussion in Calcutta. The views held on it vary considerably. Hindu and Muslim leaders express great dissatisfaction with the decision embodied in the communique. The British Indian Association are addressing Government on the subject, and they will represent the Hindu view. Khilafatists are thoroughly dissatisfied, and are organising a protest meeting at the Town Hall during this week.

The Calcutta Khilafat Committee has already passed resolutions expressing disapproval of the Government decision, and saying that it is not within the province of the Bengal Government to define hours of public worship, and that there is no difference in the sanctity of different mosques, whether large or small, and that a mosque is a place where a Mussalman may offer prayers at any time, and it is, therefore necessary that music should not be played at any time of the day.

The resolution also criticises the Hindu claim to lead processions with music as entirely a new one, and advanced with a view to violating the sanctity of the mosques, as may be seen in the case of the last Sikh procession, and in their further attempt to lead the Rajrajeswari procession along the route lined with several mosques.

The Committee also assert that the practice that no music is to be played before the mosques was accepted by the people of Bengal by the Hindu-Muslim Pact of Mr. Das.—Free Press.

ENQUIRY INTO MR. SUHRAWARDY'S CONDUCT

MR. WAHED HOSSAIN RESIGNS FROM COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Mr. Wahed Hossain, Swarajist Councillor and alderman of the Calcutta Corporation, has tendered his resignation to-day in obedience to the resolution passed at Sunday's meeting of Mahomedans in the Town Hall protesting against the appointment of a Committee by the Corporation to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor Mr. H. S. Suhrawady.—A. P.

PROSECUTIONS GALORE.

MORE EDITORS IN TROUBLE.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Two other Calcutta papers were prosecuted to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate In the first case Moulvi Siddiq, Editor, "Nai Dunia," an Urdu daily paper, pleaded guilty to a change under Section 108 for publishing two articles on Hindu procession. He was ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 250 for good behaviour for two years.

In the second case Babu Ganendra Nath Das, Editor of "Samai," a vernacular weekly, was charged under Section 153A of the Penal Code. The case was adjourned till the 11th instant.—A. P.

"FORWARD" EDITOR'S APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Criminal Bench of the High Court has admitted the appeal of Mr. P. K. Chakravarti, Editor of "Forward," who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Cdoe and sentenced to execute a personal recognisance bond for Rs. 500 for a period of six months.

Mr. Narendrakumar Basu appearing on behalf of the appellant submitted that the object of the Section was not to punish anybody for what might have been done, but simply to prevent anything in the nature of dissemination of what might be called objectionable literature. This fact was important in view of the judgment of the lower court that the article in question came within the purview of Section 153A I. P. C. Mr. Basu also drew the attention of the court to the offending leaflet in question and said that it was not an article, but a reproduction of a leaflet in English and was published only with the intention of drawing the attention of the authorities and thee Mahomedan leaders. As a matter of fact the latter on the following day issued a statement denying all knowledge of the leaflet and asking their co-religionists not to take any notice of it.—A. P.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Another murder case arising out of communal disturbances in Calcutta was committed to the High Court Sessions to-day by Mr. Bivar, Additional Presidency Magistrate. In this case 37 Mahomedans are charged with rioting and murdering the head constable Bharat Roy who was shot dead during the riots on the morning of April 27th.—A. P.

DR. KITCHLEW AT DECCA.

DACCA, June 9.

Dr. Kitchlew arrived at Dacca yesterday and addressed a meeting of Muslims and asked them to have implicit faith in their religion and to co-operate in the Tanzeem.—Free Press.

MR. DAS' "LAST TESTAMENT"

FIGHT ROUND THE PACT.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS' TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

As previously indicated, the 13th of June 1926, promises to be a memorable day in the history of Bengal politics and on the decisions of the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee that day will depend the future of the Swaraj Party in Bengal and of its leader Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, who by the way is also the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

The struggle, as must now be well-known, lies between the leaders on the one hand and workers on the other, mainly over the question of the Bengal Pact and the probability is that in the event of the workers, 'karmis', as they are called, coming out victorious, the present president and secretary of the Congress Committee will resign. The contest so far is so keen that it is not easy to presuppose results and while each party seems to be sanguine of its victory over the other, no attempts are being spared by either to secure the support of members in and outside Calcutta.

MUSLIM SUPPORT.

As far as is known, members of the North and South Calcutta Congress Committees are against the retention of pact. Mr. Sen Gupta, however, depends much for his success on the support of mofussil members particularly Mahomedans who are expected to attend in large numbers and vote solidly in his favour. It is also likely that messages will be placed before the meeting from Srimati Basanti Devi (Mrs. C. R. Das) who is very keen on the retention of the pact and regards it as her deceased husband's last testament to the people of Bengal. It may be mentioned in this connection that the view generally shared by prominent Swarajists and Congressmen is that the pact may be left open for Mahomedans to work, so that in the event of their failure to do so, the responsibility will be entirely theirs for wrecking it. There is also a feeling in certain quarters that some members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, who are in favour of recission of the pact have some understanding with Independents working from behind.

YOUNGER SECTIONS.

The workers who belong mostly to the younger section of Congressmen, on the other hand, are equally confident of success and are appealing to other members of the committee for support. In case their anticipations come true and it is held that the resolution passed at Krishnagore are quite in order, the question may arise whether or not these resolutions are binding on the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. It is understood that with this point in view they have decided to present an amended resolution before the meeting with regard to the Bengal Pact, laying special stress on the question of music before mosques. They expect that this as well, as the resolution on the executive council of the committee will be decided in their favour by a large majority. The defeat of the Swaraj Party and the consequent resignation of Mr. Sen-Gupta, if they come about, will naturally lead to the question of appointment of a successor to the office of President of the Provincial Congress Committee.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lord and Lady Irwin gave a successful garden party on Tuesday afternoon at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, when 1,000 guests were present.

Mr. Harry W. Bray, an Australian who is touring in India and the Far East in a motor caravan arrived in Madras on Wednesday.

FOR GANDHI.

"Hindu-Moslem Riots in Calcutta".—Newspaper heading April 3rd, 1926.

Is there no way of helping Gandhi now?
In India to-day he mourns and is dismayed.
His comrades in Calcutta (says our press—
Would that it prove but paper talk this time!)
His own faith-brothers and some Moslem men
Have fought in anger, losing precious ground
So hardly won, towards love and unity.
Now will the great-souled fast, forego the food
That frail-knit body needs to keep in life,
Again repentent?—That he who loves and serves
Unto the utmost reaches should repent!
Repentent both for them and for himself,
Knowing past doubt that he has somehow failed
In judgment, foresight, or some unknown thing.
True: he is human, and he has dealt with men
And we who have hardly tried or cared at all
Can we go feasting on, forgetting now
When Gandhi's life among us is in danger?
Have we no soul-force here to send him help,
Strength for his body, courage for his heart?
Have we no prayer-power in this Christian land
To send to help great India come to love?
Hindu and Moslem, Christian, Jew, all faiths,
Can we not pray thanksgiving for their progress?
Since the Mahatma led they have come so far!
This that seems news would have been a commonplace
Before he rose to help them on towards love.
Can we not help him help them further still?
Lord of us, groping, sound thy waking call,
And may we, hearing, heed; repentent, serve.

(Ruth Margaret Dodge in "Unity" of Chicago.)

THE RIGHT REMEDY.

The remedy which Mr. Shivprasad Gupta, therefore proposes to end communal strife is that the Governor of the Province in which communal strife occurs and ends in loss of life should immediately be dismissed, and impeached before the Houses of Parliament. The Commissioner of the Division and the Collector of the District should be punished severely, and even be transported for life. Higher European and Indian police officers of the locality should also be punished severely, and in case of loss of life, they may even be hanged. This will stop this engineered communal strife in no time, because it will be punishing those who are really, legally and morally, responsible for these crimes."—Free Press.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, June 9.

A meeting of the National Communist Party of India formerly known as the Indian Communist Party will take place on July 1 at the Party's Head Office, Cawnpore. The chief items for discussion will be, the future programme of the Party, the selection of the President and the place and dates for the second session of the Indian Communist Conference. All members and sympathizers are requested to send the necessary suggestions and proposals to comrade S. Satyabhakta, Organizer, National Communist Party of India, Cawnpore.

The weekly paper "Channadasavawara" in Mysore edited by Syed Sirmush Hussain has now been stopped by Government for reasons, it is stated, that the paper indulged in extravagant reflections on the Hindu-Moslem and other communal issues.

PUNISH THE OFFICIALS.

REAL CAUSE OF COMMUNAL STRIFE.

BABU SHIVA PRASAD GUPTA'S REMEDY.

BENARES, June 9.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative regarding the remedy of disenfranchisement suggested by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and supported by Pandit Motilal Nehru to end communal strife form, Babu Shivprasad Gupta said, "The remedy suggested is no remedy at all. It takes only a very superficial view of the real situation. He opined that the causes underlying the unfortunate occurrences are to be found elsewhere.

APPLE OF DISCORD.

He thinks the irresponsible government of the country are trying their level best to inflame these passions in order to make their stay as long as possible. Hence they have introduced communal representation in elective bodies as an apple of discord. Before this malicious system was introduced communal riots were, if they existed at all, very rare. But now they are an everyday occurrence. The boast of the bureaucracy is that they are here to maintain order and peace in the country, and that but for their existence, they assert, people holding different religious beliefs will fly at each others throats, and there will be chaos and anarchy in the land. These sad occurrences go to show that the reason for which they can justify their existence in India does not exist, because the members of two religious communities are already flying at each others throats. To prevent this, those who command forces of law and order should be punished, and punished severely for their short comings, because they are theirs and no one else's."

ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

MINERS ADAMANT.

NO HOPE OF FRESH MOVES.

LONDON, June 8.

As the outcome of Mr. Evan Williams' letter to Sir Herbert Smith mentioned in the message of June 3 the meeting of the Coal Owners' representatives and the Miners' Federation officials took place this afternoon lasting three and a half hours, but proved abortive. The mine owners' statement says that the other side emphasised that it was not disposed to shift from the position hitherto taken up and that the owners regretfully conclude there appears no immediate hope of carrying the matter further.

Reuter learns that the atmosphere of the Conference was far from conducive to peace. The miners, it is alleged, took up a challenging and impatient attitude, and absolutely refused to consider a departure from the present hours of working. They would not entertain the suggestion of eight hours' day under any circumstances or the reduction of wages. They expressed an opinion that the reduction would not be necessary if the reorganisation was carried out.—Reuter.

NINTH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S CODE.

LONDON, June 8.

Geneva.—The Eighth International Labour Conference concluded on 5th June. The Ninth Conference which opened yesterday deals with maritime questions. It debated to-day on drafting an international code of rules relating to seamen's agreement.

Mr. Cuthbert Laws, British Employers' delegate, reproached the International Labour Office for not applying the decisions of the Geneva Conference which endeavoured to effect an uniform settlement of the judicial conditions for seamen. He said the Labour Office had acted in conformity with the Genoa policy in drawing up a convention which Governments had never criticised.

Mr. Henson, British Workers' delegate, opposed the proposals of the employers which Mr. Cuthbert Laws submitted for the observance of the international seamen's statute as fixed at Genoa.

Geneva, June 9.—The Labour Conference has rejected the employers' resolution by 78 votes to 27 and decided to take the Labour Office proposal as the basis of discussion. It has adopted a workers' amendment favouring the formation of three separate commissions each to study the draft convention.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

PROPOSED RECONSTITUTION.

LONDON, June 9.

Geneva.—The session of the Committee on the Composition of the League Council fixed for June 28 has been adjourned. The extraordinary session of the Council will be convened before the meeting of the Assembly in September. This indicates that no agreement has been reached with Spain and Brazil with regard to the future composition of the Council.—Reuter.

A resume of the conclusions of the Committee which recently met at Geneva to consider the proposed reconstitution of the League Council and whose meeting once again has been provisionally fixed for 28th June was given by Lord Cecil in the House of Lords to-day. Lord Cecil stated that he had agreed that there should be nine instead of six non-permanent members and they should hold their office for three years. One-third of the non-permanent members should retire annually of whom only one might be re-elected if the Assembly decided by a two-thirds majority. Otherwise those who retired should not be re-eligible until three years later. The idea was that there should be a rotation of office to enable the members sitting on the Council and non-permanent members henceforth to assume office immediately they were elected instead of the next new year. The new scheme would make a Council of fourteen assuming that Germany would come in in September or sixteen if the United States and Russia entered. Lord Cecil concluding said that admittedly this was a very large number, but he did not see any reason why it should not work successfully. The Committee thought that the three non-permanent members should represent South American States.—Reuter's Special.

BRAZILIAN REPRESENTATIVE ATTENDS COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 9.

Geneva.—Mr. Franco Mello, Brazil, took his seat at the public sitting of the Council to-day.—Reuter's Special.

OPIUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, June 9.

Geneva.—The Advisory Committee on opium and other dangerous drugs has concluded its labours and has adopted a series of resolutions. 'Inter alia' it desires prompt ratification of the Opium Convention concluded at Geneva and adhesion of Turkey to the Hague Convention. It insists on the urgent necessity of the adoption of efficacious measures to control illicit opium traffic from the Persian Gulf where the situation remains stationary and draws attention to the smuggling of drugs in the Far-East.—Reuter's Special.

LIBERAL SPLIT.

LL. G. IN ASCENDANT.

SIR J. SIMON TO LEAD 'OXFORDIANS.'

LONDON, June 9.

A split has occurred in the Liberal Parliamentary Party between the Lloyd Georgian and the Oxfordian sections as a result of the meeting in the House of Commons at which 33 persons were present. A letter was read from Lord Oxford saying that nothing had happened to alter the views he had recently expressed criticising Mr. Lloyd George's attitude during the strike.

The motion that the Liberal members of the House of Commons deprecated publicity given to the leaders' differences and hoped that for the restoration of unity was carried by 20 votes to 10 after the amendment to delete the first part was rejected by 20 votes to 12. The voting thus favoured the Lloyd Georgians. Opinion is expressed that Sir John Simon will lead the Oxford section in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

DAME MELBA.

RETIRES FROM STAGE.

LONDON, June 9.

The King and the Queen were present today at Covent Garden on the occasion of Dame Melba's farewell operatic performance. At the head of the main staircase there stood a bust of Diva surrounded by flowers. Their Majesties congratulated the singer and wished her every happiness in her retirement. At the conclusion of the memorable performance the stage was a mass of flowers and the audience was keyed up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Lord Stanley, the Chairman of the Royal Colonial Institute, handed her a bouquet and dwelt on the admiration and affection Melba had inspired. He conveyed a message of love from every corner of the Empire.

Dame Melba was much moved when she spoke with grief that she would never again sing at Covent Garden.

There was tumultuous applause as Melba repeatedly kissed her hand to the audience, women throwing flowers and bouquets at the stage.—Reuter's Special.

LORD KITCHENER'S STATUE.

LONDON, June 9.

A striking tribute to Lord Kitchener was paid by the Prince of Wales who unveiled to-day a statue of the Field-Marshal on the Horse Guards' Parade. The Prince quoted Sir William Birdwood as saying, but for Lord Kitchener's work in reorganising the armies India could never have made her great contribution to the War.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHIJI INVITED TO IRELAND.

TO ATTEND WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF FREEDOM.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

A London cable to the "Englishman" says Mr. Gandhi is expected to be included among the 250 delegates attending the Womens' International League of Freedom in Dublin on 8th July.—Free Press.

AT POINT OF REVOLVER.

MONEY LENDER RELIEVED OF CASH.

CHITTAGONG, June 8.

About thirty men armed with various weapons raided the house last night of Harakumar Dutt, a money lender of Kadhurjhil, a village about eight miles from Chittagong town. They took the key from him at the point of the revolver and left with property worth about Rs. 5000 in cash and gold. This is the third armed dacoity in the district within the month.—A. P.

TO ENTER OR NOT TO ENTER

SWARAJIST COUNCILLORS' DILEMMA

POONA, June 9.

The General Secretary of the Congress has sent a circular letter to the members of the Special Committee appointed under resolution 7 of the Cawnpore Congress asking their opinion as to whether permission should be granted as recommended by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to the Madras Swarajists to go back to the Madras Council to take part in the voting on the Malabar Tenancy Bill and the Madras Irrigation Bill.

Similarly, permission is asked for by the Congress members of the Punjab Legislative Council and the Assam Legislative Council to go back to their respective Councils to oppose to the Punjab Money lenders' Bill and the Assam Land Assessment Bill respectively.

Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and D. V. Gokhale as members of the special committee have signified their assent to the proposal to allow the Swarajist members to go back to their respective Councils as the only advisable course under the present circumstances.—Free Press of India.

CABLE ITEM

Mr. Chesney, ex-editor of the "Pioneer", is dead.—Reuter's Special.

EDUCATE YOUNG MEN.

ADAPT YOURSELVES TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO POONA MUSLIMS.

In presenting a farewell address of welcome to Sir H. S. Lawrence, Acting Governor of Bombay, the members of the Anjuman-e-Islam, Poona said:—

Your Excellency, we need not emphasise the fact that this Anjuman is one of the most representative institutions in this Presidency. It is located at one of the Head Quarters of Government, and its presidentship is in the hands of a very respected leader of our community, who is the representative of the Muslims of this Presidency in the Council of State. It would, therefore, be hardly overstating the fact, if we say that this Anjuman occupies a very important position in the Muslim world of this Presidency and is an important vehicle ofthe expression of representative opinion.

It is not only the Muslims of this Presidency but also those of the whole of India that regard you as one of the truest friends of Islam. It was with no small pleasure and pride that we heard Your Excellency's address delivered on the occasion of the Eleventh session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference in August last, in which you referred to the joint efforts of your father and the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in founding the Muslim College (now University) at Aligarh. The references you made on the occasion to Islamic Culture and the contribution made by Islam to Science and Knowledge disclose, in no uncertain degree, your esteem and respect for the Muslims. We regard this as a very happy augury for the future, and though we are grieved on the occasion of your relinquishing the reins of power, we are encouraged by the conviction that your interest in Islam is abiding and that you cherish the truest love for us. The cause of Muslim Education in this Presidency has likewise been assisted by your Excellency in no mean manner and this will always be remembered by us.

"Your foresight many years ago was in no small measure responsible for the way in which all backward classes now find representation in the various kinds of Local Administration, whilst in the matter of office-holding these classes have, thanks to your kind insistence, been given a start towards obtaining their fair share of subordinate posts. Naturally we ourselves have seen this phase of Your Excellency's activities especially marked in connection with the improvement of the Muslims of this Presidency and particularly of Sind and we take this opportunity of expressing to you our deepest gratitude for and heartfelt appreciation of what you have done for us.'

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address of farewell from the Anjuman-e-Islam of Poona, on Tuesday, said:—

In regard to Mahomedan education, I should like to impress once more upon you, gentlemen, who are leaders of your people, the great importance of providing a good education for all your young men. Conditions in this country are, as you can all see, rapidly changing; and it is necessary for you to adapt yourself as a community to these changed surroundings.

As all of you who are interested in agriculture know, the life of every growing body, whether it be an animal or a crop, is a constant struggle to adapt itself to its environment. Those varieties of cotton, or jowari, or wheat, or whatever it may be, which are suitable to their environment flourish, while those classes that are unsuited to it are fated to decline. Reflection will, I think, convince you that the same general law applies to communities of men, and the lesson to be learnt is one which none of you can afford to disregard.

There was a time, some fifty or sixty years ago, when the majority of your intellectual leaders refused to recognise the change which had come over the conditions of life in India owing to the establishment of British rule; and, while your sister community flocked eagerly to the schools and colleges, and took advantage of the Universities established by the Government, you held aloof and adopted the policy, in modern language, of non-co-operation. You can see the result of non-co-operation today in the disadvantages from which your community is now suffering. It was at that time that your great and farsighted leader, Sir Syed Ahmed, came forward to stem the tide, and encountered severe persecution for his noble and disinterested efforts. I note with pride your reference to the assistance which my father gave to Sir Syed Ahmed, and I have here in my hand a photograph of the inscription which Sir Syed Ahmed placed over the 'Lawrence Gateway' in the Aligarh College.

NEED OF TEACHINGS OF HISTORY.

Most of us are too busy with our own private concerns to recall the teachings of history, and are inclined to dismiss them as matters of antiquarian interest only; but in English schools great value is attached to the encouragement of a pride of race as a means of the awakening the spirit and ambition of the young, and I am sure that you would do well to teach your boys, and girls also, the achievements of Muslim culture in the past. There has been too great an insistence on the military exploits of Muslims: in these days, however, while the military spirit cannot be neglected, commerce and industry are paramount, and the services rendered to the civilisation of the world by Muslims should not be forgotten. I will now only cite two outstanding instances. Cotton and sugar are amongst the most important articles of modern commerce and both were introduced to Europe by the Muslims.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

I feel impelled to take this opportunity of referring to a question which is causing acute distress to all who love this country and desire to see it advance in prosperity and political progress. I refer to the tension between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities which has been causing riotous outbreaks in so many places. The peace and order of this presidency have been little disturbed, but there is no certainty that some chance incident may not suddenly create trouble even here; and I should like to impress upon the leaders of both communities that the primary duty of all good citizens is to preserve peaceful relations, and to discourage extreme assertions of the communal spirit. Both sides claim to base their position ono legal rights, and are apt to forget that many things are legal which are not expedient. I am sure you will be willing to recognise that members of both communities must scrutinise their own conduct with the same close attention with which they scrutinise the conduct of members of the other community. It has always been the policy of Government to observe neutrality in religious questions, and to try to enable the followers of every religion to practice their own rites and ceremonies without interference, so long as they do not infringe the rights of others; and I feel that, if each community will try to study more closely its duties towards other communities, rather then its own rights, a solution of the question can be found.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

You have referred to my appointment to the Royal Commission Agriculture, and I can assure you that it is a very great gratification to me to have the privilege of serving the country for a few months longer in a matter in which, as you know, I have been very deeply interested throughout the whole of my service in India. There are very many problems connected with agriculture which require examination and consideration, and I hope, with you, that the result of our endeavours will be greatly to improve the standard of living of the agricultural classes who form so large a majority of India's inhabitants.

BRITISH CHAMBERS NOT REPRESENTATIVE.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The Committee of Indian Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following telegram to the officers of the ninth session of International Labour Conference, Geneva and the Secretary to Government of India in the Finance Department on the subject of nomination of employers' delegate to that session of the Labour Conference:—

Referring to the statement by the Government of India's representative before the Credentials Committee, Eighth Conference, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, strongly protests against the view expressed that the British Chambers, Calcutta and Bombay, are the most representative organisations. These chambers, representing entirely British interests, cannot be regarded as the most representative organisations. The Chamber wish to remind Government that the views of the British Chambers are often in conflict with Indian interests.—A.P.

THEY ARE NOT INDIANS.

BOMBAY, June 9.

The following telegram was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Officers of the Ninth International Labour Conference on the 8th June 1926:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have seen a telegram in Saturday's "Bombay Chronicle" reporting a statement alleged to have been made by Sir Luis Kershaw at the English International Labour Conference to the effect that the Government regarded the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce as the most representative organisations. If such a statement is made, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber emphatically protest against it and beg to point out that the two Chambers named represent mainly European interests and not Indian interests. The Indian Merchants' Chamber refers in this connection to their letter dated 23rd April 1926 addressed to the Officers of the Ninth International Labour Conference.—Mehta, Secretary.—A. P.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Presiding over the seventh session of the Bengal and Assam Provincial Postal and R.M.S. Conference at Faridpur on June 6, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, M.L.A., said that postal employees only wanted a living wage and human condition of service. Their demands, viz., suitable scales of pay for all classes in the subordinate service, duty and local allowances, house accommodation, increase of holidays, overtime allowances and proper treatment of subordinate officers, were their irreducable minimum.—Free Press.

MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.

MADRAS, June 9.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the local Government have decided to retain permanently the Malabar Special Police in the Moplah country. This question has several times come up for consideration before the Legislative Council. Six more jamadars have just been entertained for service and have commenced training.—A. P.

EXPERIENCES IN S. AFRICA

SIR A. SARBADHIKARI AT ROTARY CLUB.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

At the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club this afternoon, Mr. Wentworth Lewis presiding, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, who was the principal guest, addressing the club on his "South African Experience," said that the Government of India deputation of which he was a member were as circumspect and discreet in South Africa as possible for they had to take every conceivable step not to embarrass the South African Government and the Government of India. It was difficult and delicate task before them and their circumspection and discretion won the complete approbation of the South African Premier and the Minister of Interior.

HUSH! HUSH!

As regards future work he said that no pronouncement or suggestion by any responsible person was permissible that would in any way disturb the serene and dispassionate atmosphere necessary for the forthcoming conference. He added that the result came to many as an agreeable surprise. Referring to the impatience of some at the seeming slowness of the personages in authority he said that the former Viceroy stood the risk of recall for taking a universally strong attitude on the question.

MR. ANDREW'S PROPAGANDA.

The deputation could not have had a better leader than Mr. Paddison and a better secretary than Mr. G. S. Bajpai of the Government of India Secretariat. Lord Athlone, Governor-General was immensely helpful in having the atmosphere cleared and a good deal of propaganda work was done by Mr. Andrews and others. Sir Devaprasad then proceeded to recount the great assistance rendered by the Rotarians in South Africa who introduced him to the unversity groups both professors and students whom he addressed. He also met the British Rotarian deputation as well as the Masonic brotherhood in South Africa who were very sympathetic to the Indian cause.

Inconclusion he urged for good understanding between India and South Africa which could only be brought about by mutual visits by South Africans and Indians.—A. P.

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

MR. KHAITAN'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, member of the Bengal Legislative Council and ex-Secretary of Marwari Association interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press stated:—"The recent happenings in Calcutta deserve serious consideration at the hands of all law-abiding citizens in Calcutta, specially those of my own community. The Hindus must devise all constitutional means characteristic of their peaceful temparament how best to safeguard their position and above all to perform their religious ceremonies without unnecessary interference. The chief handicaps under which the Hindus work are their innumerable sub-divisions, the position of the widows, depletion of their numbers as the result of cnversion and refusal on the part of the orthodox leader to take them back into the fold and their inertness to help themselves at the times of need by joint action. The Hindu Mahasabha has focussed attention on these questions, and it is necessary that every Hindu should work to remove the difficulties which are keeping the Hindu community, disunited and disorganised."—A.P.

MINOR MUSIC INCIDENT AT DELHI

DELHI, June 8.

A minor incident of music before a mosque took place in Chandni Chowk. It appears that the Sikh Granth Sahib was being taken from Chandni Chowk to Burn Bastian Road in a procession with music. As they approached the Fatehpuri mosque two "Bajawalas" in spite of police orders refused to stop music on the ground that their musical instruments did not come under the legal terminology of music. The police, however took sufficient precautions and no untoward incident occurred. The Sikhs were also persuaded to refrain from taking the Granth Sahib back in procession to Chandni Chowk. A complaint under section 188 I.P.C. has been lodged against the two offending Bajawalas in the court of the District Magistrate.—A. P.

HINDU MAHASABHA ON BENGAL PACT

LAHORE, June 8.

At the meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Lahore on 6th, among other resolutions passed was one in which the committee viewed with satisfaction the recent attempts made in Bengal to rescind the Bengal Pact of 1923 which sacrificed Hindu interests on vital matters and hoped that counter attempts made to maintain it would not receive the support of the Hindus of Bengal.

The Committee also considered Pandit Motilal Nehru's letter and held that it gave no satisfactory assurance that Hindu candidates run on Congress ticket would have freedom to vote on communal matters.

The Prize Distribution of the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School and Intermediate College took place on the evening of Saturday the 5th instant before a packed audience, with Rai Bahadur Sardar Narain Singh, Contractor, in the chair.

ALLEGED REPRESSION IN GONDAL.

KATHIAWAR STATES SUBJECTS' PROTEST.

A public meeting of the subjects of the Kathiawar States residing in Bombay was held in the open space near Zaveri Bazaar under the auspices of Muslim Jewellers' Association on Wednesday night. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., presided. The meeting was fairly well attended. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Hoosein Ali Rahimtoola, M.L.C., I. S. Haji, Balubhai Desai, M.L.C., and others. Although it was timed to beg in at 9-30 p.m., the meeting began at 10-15 p.m.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings of the meeting said that he was a State subject, belonging to Jamnagar, and he had a good deal of personal experience of the Indian States in Kathiawar. He declared that the subjects of Indian States had no real feeling for their rulers; and the activities to respect rulers of different Native States in Bombay were a mere show created by some selfish people. Referring to Gondal State affairs, Mr. Mehta stated that the responsibility of the Thakore Saheb was very great, and looking to the grave charges levelled against him and his administration, the Thakore Saheb of Gondal should explain matters without delay. The subjects of the Indian States were really in a very pitiable condition, and it was the duty of every free citizen to fight for the freedom of the Indian States subjects. Mr. Mehta in the end congratulated Mr. M. O. Dhorajiwalla on his unabating efforts in carrying on a crusade against repression in Gondal State

After Mr. M. O. Dhorajiwalla who was charged by the Gondal State for sedition against the State and for extraditing whom from Bombay the State had moved the Government of Bombay, had narrated the story of his sufferings at the hands of the Gondal State, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting protests against the repression carried on in the Gondal State and requests His Highness the Thakore Saheb to put a stop to it.

(2) This meeting congratulates those brave leaders of the Gondal State subjects for their protesting against the repression of the State and their bravely courting jail for doing so; the meeting further urges the Thakore Saheb of Gondal to take early steps to release those leaders from jail.

(3) This meeting appreciates the services of Mr. M. O. Dhorajiwalla in the cause of Gondal State subjects.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC BODIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, June 4.

Over the signature of over 150 persons—both Hindus and Mussalmans, residing in the Gondal State, an appeal to all the public political instutions in India and abroad has been issued. The signatories state that the "zulum" in Gondal State is becoming more and more unbearable day by day and in spite of their constant efforts to get redress from His Highness the Thakore Saheb nothing has been done. The signatories having failed in getting a stop put to that sort of treatment of the subjects of the State, now request the public political bodies in India and abroad to help them in their struggle against the Gondal repression.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC RECEPTION.

MUNICIPALITIES MUST TAKE COLLECTOR'S PERMISSION

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

The Government of Bombay (Transferred Department) have sent the following resolution to the Presidents of all Municipalities under Section 56 (M) of the District Municipal Act and 50 (C) of the Bombay Local Boards Act. The previous consent of the Collector is necessary to expenditure on public reception, etc. When a Municipality or Local Board, therefore, has incurred such expenditure without the consent of the Collector it is deemed to have acted "ultra vires" and the members of the Municipality or Local Board who were parties to such expenditure are personally liable. Government are, however, pleased to direct that an omission to observe the formalities prescribed under the Acts should be condoned as a special case in the case of Ahmedabad Municipality by the examiner, Local Funds Accounts.

RESPONSIVIST CONDIDATES.

OFFICIAL LIST.

POONA, June 8.

The following is the official list of candidates adopted by the Responsive Co-operation Party for the coming Council elections. Candidates for the remaining seats will probably be announced by the end of this month.

For the Legislative Assembly from the Central Division: Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Dr. K. G. Lohakare.

For the Bombay Council: Surat District, Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, for Thana Mr. G. B. Pradhan; Nasik, Mr. R. G. Pradhan; Ahmednagar, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale; Colaba, Mr. M. R. Gosair; Poona District, Mr. N. R. Gunjal; and Poona City, Mr. L. J. Apte.—Free Press.

DR. M. B. VELKAR.

ADOPTED AS RESPONSIVIST CANDIDATE.

POONA, June 9.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, L.M.S., has been adopted as the Responsivist candidate for the constituency of Bombay City South.—Free Press.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

TURCO-PERSIAN ENTENTE.

THE MECCA CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, May 17.

Sir Ronald Lindsay has returned to Angora with new instructions from his Government. Newspaper correspondents inspite of their dogging tactics could not induce the 'foxy' Ambassador to drop some hint regarding the nature of the conversations he had been conducting in Angora. The only thing he said, was that he had every hope of an early settlement of the dispute. Unless the British have made some very radical change in their outlook towards Turkey and have finally abandoned their hostile policy adopted since Gladstone against Turkey and the Muslims and have definitely decided to return to the saner policy of Beaconsfield, it cannot be expected that the Mosul dispute will be quickly settled.

The Press forecasts are very conflicting so far. According to the "Milliet" all basic principles and fundaments except the Frontier demarcation and the Neutrality Pact are said to have been settled already and these outstanding points are expected to be amicably arranged during the conversations which are to be begun. This means that the question of giving Turkey a share in the Iraq oil has already been settled. While the "Yani Sos" says that oil question is to be discussed henceforward and Sir Ronald Lindsay came to Stamboul to take fresh instructions from his Government. on this matter. According to this paper, it seems that Turkey did not accept the British terms giving her a fixed sum on each ton of oil produced, as is to be given to Iraq. His demand for a seat on the Board of Directors of the "Turkish" Petroleum Company which is to work the Iraq oilfields was not counternanced by the British. Hence, the paper is of opinion, a third solution will have to be found viz. Turkey to be given a lump sum in advance as a compensation for foregoing her claims. If the anticipation of the paper comes out true; it would mean that Turkey is giving up a part of her claim to the whole of the Mosul Vilayet.

Other papers say that all the basic questions are already settled and subcommissions for discussing the details are to be shortly constituted. However it be, Sir Ronald Lindsay assured the Press representatives that the negotiations would be concluded within a fortnight.

TURCO-PERSIAN PACT.

This Pact has been very favourably commented upon by the papers here. One of the leaders written by the Kars Deputy is specially significant in this respect, in which, *inter alia*, he writes:—"The signatories of no other Pact would perhaps be so enthusiastic as Turkey and Persia are over the conclusion of this Pact. Congratulatory telegrams have been exchanged between the Turkish Foreign Minister on one side and the Persian Foreign Minister and the Master of Ceremonies of the Pahlevi Court on the other. The essence of the Pact is that the two neighbours undertake to do away with causes which may create bad blood bttween them and unite to defend their right of free development against their common enemy—Imperialism. The basis of all future Treaties to be concluded between various Eastern nations will be and should be these two points, if the tide of Imperialism is to be stemmed and world Peace is to be ever established. For the greed of Imperialist Western Nations and the weakness of enslaved and exploited Eastern countries have been the two of the chief causes of war during these days. A united and strong East is the best guarantee of Peace. Perco-Turkish Neutrality Pact is a first step towards the strengthening of the ties binding the Oriental nations together."

This interpretation of the Pact would surely strengthen the hands of every well-wisher of the East and the world Peace and would help the Indian supporters of the Asiatic Federation Scheme in the furtherance of their plans for organising the Asiatic Nations in the form of an anti-Imperialist front.

MECCA PILGRIMAGE AND TURKEY.

Agha Oughla Ahmed Bey, a prominent Deputy of the Popular Party and joint Editor of the local Semi-official "Milliet," has written a very reasoned article in his paper regarding this question, in which, he, after describing the conditions under which this ceremony was performed under pre-Turkish and past Turkish administrations says:—

'Ibn Saud has sagaciously calmed every doubt of the Muslims regarding the performance of Haj in future and has invited a Muslim Motamar to settle the question concurring the Hedjaz and Haj. Turkey also accepted participation in this Congress in which her delegates will represent her view-point and the revolutionary upheaval she has experienced. One of the realities brought into being by these upheavals is "that Turks are religious though not fanatics. They are attached to their religion now more devoutly than before." Though they do not accept the preposterous dogmas propounded by the ignorant Mulla and fanatic Haji, yet they want to restore Islam to its prestine purity, spirituality and splendour. They will perform Haj, not in the ordinary ignorant way but in the manner ordained by the Holy Quran in order to uplift their souls to the sublimity that comes them. Here is what the Turks w to do in the field of religion too.

I think this article would suffice to re the charge of 'irreligiousness" le against the Turks of to-day by their-wes enemies and their fanatic Oriental friend

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER.

TRIAL COMMENCES BE FORE SPECIAL TRIBUNA

PROSECUTION STORY.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Alipore jail murder trial commence to-day at Alipore before a special tribun composed of Mr. G. N. Roy, District a Sessions Judge of Alipore, President, M Burtley, District and Sessions Judge Dacca, and Khan Bahadur A. N. Mahamm Ali, Municipal Magistrate of Calcutta. this case the accused persons are ten number, namely, Harinarain Chanda, P moderanjan Chowdhury, Dhrubeshchand Chatterji, Anantakumar Chakrabart Rakhalchandra De, Anantahari Mitra a Deviprasad Chatterjee. All of them charged under Section 120-B read w Section 302, Indian Penal Code, and Sect 302 read with Section 34, Indian Pe Code, on charges of conspiracy to com murder.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OPENS CASE

Mr. N. N. Banerji, Public Prosecutor, opening the case said that Rai Baha Bhupendra Nath Chatterji was a Super tendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, he had been working in that departm for over 12 years. He was one of the prominent members of the superior po force who used to deal in revolution crime and was well-known as an epitome all the information about such crimes criminals. In the course of his duties used to occasionally interview political soners in the Alipore Central Jail.

On May 28, the deceased left his office 5 p.m. accompanied by Rai Saheb P. Burman. On his way from office, the ceased told the latter that the prisoners the bomb yard had on a previous occa been singing song referring to him. burden of it was "When will you be rem ed to Pluto." The deceased came to jail gate at 5-20 p.m. and proceeded to State yard where he stayed till about 6 p.m. talking to some of the detenu Then he left the State yard passing alo a passage leading towards the doors of bomb yard, where the accused were put Meanwhile Ramraj Pandey, warder in cha of the bomb yard, who was on patrol d after 6 p.m., saw five of the accused w lived on the first floor of the bomb y building, suddenly come down and en into conversation in the yard with the ot five who lived on the ground floor. Two the accused Dhrubesh Chatterji and Anan Chakravarti asked the warder to open door leading to the passage. The war said he had no key. The warder was th over-powered and assaulted by the accu and the key was taken away from his poc He was held down by four of the accu and, while another opened the gate, remaining five rushed out. The accu Promode, who was one of them, had an i bar in his hand. The baton of the war was taken away by Deviprasad. The war could not see what was going on outside, heard sounds of beating.

EUROPEAN PRISONERS EYE-WITNESSES.

The actual assault on Rai Bahadur witnessed by two European prisoners na Halfhide and Campbell Rogers from the floor of the verandah of the European wa Rogers also saw the scuffle with warder inside the bomb yard. They saw persons attacking the Rai Bahadur. M while the warder struggled and managed blow twice on his whistle which drew o warders and others of the jail in the sp Sergeant Boomfield who came there fo the accused standing on the ground floo the verandah in a group barebodied shorts on and ordered them to their and locked them up. The Sergeant noticed the door of the yard open a warder standing near the gate without pugree and his kurta torn. Then a do was sent for who sent Rai Bahadur to Presidency General Hospital where he admitted at 6-50 p.m. and expired with regaining consciousness at 8 p.m. the s night.

It may be remembered that the accu in this case were convicted in the Dak neswar Siva Bazar and the Arms Act C spiracy Case in January, 1926.

Four of the accused were defended, w the others were undefended.

The Commissioners accompanied by Public Prosecutor and the defence plea then went to the jail to inspect the p of occurrence.

Evidence will commence from to-morro Free Press.

OUT OF ORDER ON WAY

BRITISH DREDGERS NO GOOD FOR INDIA.

MADRAS, June

With regard to the accident, on its to the new dredger "Wellingdon" w has been recently brought to Cochin learnt that the damage which is in bottom consists of an indenture on port side of the bow about ten feet length and eight feet wide. Six an have become bent and rendered practi ly useless while two plates have b seriously damaged. A Lloyd's surveyor come from Bombay specially for repa It is estimated that the repairs will nearly Rs. 80,000. The vessel has been put in dry docks.—A. P.

Like a Thief in the Night

The death rate among children of school age is still far too high.

One week the child may be at work and play, the next week life itself may be trembling in the balance.

School Children need VIROL

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Essay must be in English with a le heading, must not exceed 500 , must bear the full name and ss of the competitor and must reach t our undermentioned address and one to Messrs. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons Co. Ltd., P. O. Cadell Road, Sayani d, Bombay. 14, on or before the 30th e at the latest.

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result will be published in this paper July next. Competitors not desiring to their names published need not com- Each such essay will become the ab- te property of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla and Co., Ltd., and they will have the right to publish or otherwise make of any such essay of any successful or ccessful competitor at any time with- any remuneration.

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E EASIEST WAY TO OP INDIGESTION

uble is very easy to find, but often not asily remedied. There are, however, exceptions, and one is the easy way can stop indigestion and all stomach bles which frequently spoil appetite, h, work and play. Digestive disorders ery largely due to acidity and fermen- n, which throw out of gear and dis- ize the whole internal system very in the same way that a piece of grit works stops a watch. Having found rouble, the obvious way to relieve it emove the cause, in the case of your estion, by neutralizing the acidity ly, surely, and safely with 'Bisurated' nesia, the remedy which, by reason of roved unfailing efficacy, has become the nized eliminator of all troubles arising disordered stomach conditions. Doc- recommend 'Bisurated' Magnesia, and used in many hospitals for patients e digestions are below par through ill- You can get 'Bisurated' Magnesia your chemist in either powder or , and you can rest assured that in contents of the well-known blue package have the finest thing known for digestive ples.

"ARYA BUSHAN" PRESS FIRE.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS LOST.

EMPLOYEES' SACRIFICE.

We are asked to publish the following statement issued by the Servants of India Society with regard to the fire which burnt down its press in Poona:—

The Press was housed in Kibe Wada for nearly twenty years and the whole of this Wada has been destroyed by fire. It is only an out-house attached to the main building that has been saved. It was a house of great historic importance; its ancient architecture always used to attract many visitors. Among these were Lady Willingdon, Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Polak. The house was built nearly 150 years ago by Gadre, the Peshwa's bankers. Later on, in the regime of Baji Rao II, it went into the possession of Sardar Mankeswar, from whom the famous Kibes of Indore purchased it for Rs. 18,000 for the location of their bank in Poona. Subsequently it was mortgaged by one Mr. Mukundrao Kibe to one Mr. Govindrao Mahadevrao Gadre for Rs. 25,000 and finally the Gadres handed over their own mortgagee's rights to the Servants of India Society through the late Mr. Gokhale. The Society had by that time purchased the daily and weekly editions of the "Dnyan Prakas," which were transferred in October 1906 from the famous Moroba Dada's Wada just in front of it to Kibe Wada. The latter was thus the scene of the uninterrupted labours of the members of the Servants of India Society in the public interest for the last twenty years. It was a building of such historic associations that was completely destroyed by accidental fire on the 25th May.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS LOST.

The house was insured but only for the amount of the mortgage and not for the full value of the house. This was done at the desire of the owner himself. But this arrangement involves Sardar Kibe also in an enormous loss. The loss sustained by the Servants of India Society is of course terrific, and with the Servants of India Society many other institutions and private individuals for whom the Press was catering, also suffered heavy losses. It is still not possible to calculate the total loss even approximately, but it would by no means be an over-estimate if the loss is put at four to five lakhs. The loss is tremendous in itself; but part of it is absolutely irreparable. The files of the "Dnyan Prakas" journal for the last 80 years were stocked on the second floor; also files for some years of the "Sudharak," the "Kesari," and "Mahratta" They were all reduced to ashes, and most of them can never be replaced. A biography of the late Mr. Gokhale was also being written and to that end materials were being collected for the past eight years from every available source in the form of innumerable files of English and Marathi newspapers, correspondence that had passed between Gokhale and his friends, and reminiscences specially written by numerous friends of Gokhale at the Servants of India Society's request. All these materials and the biography which was nearing completion and was about to be given the printers for being set up, were wholly destroyed. In several respects this and the files of the "Dnyan Prakas" are the most regrettable element of the loss, because they are irrecoverable. Besides several thousand copies of publications, some of them completed and some unfinished, were burnt up. For instance, all the novels of the late Mr. H. N. Apte, more than twenty in number, were in stock, each novel running into a thousand and more copies. In addition to this, a very large stock of type and other printing materials was destroyed. An idea can thus be formed of the tremendous loss suffered by the Servants of India Society. The only consolation is that a part of the press in an out-building was rescued in time. How much can be recovered from insurance cannot be precisely forecasted.

The activities of the Servants of India Society, are as may be expected, very severely handicapped by the loss resulting from the fire, and its newspapers have had to suspend publication. The friends of the Society are, however, rushing to its help and messages of sympathy and support are continually pouring in. The sympathy is indeed universal and proceeds from all communities and from persons of all shades of political opinion. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," Professor Bijapurkar were among the first to send messages of sympathy. They and many more since have made anxious enquiries and have promised wholehearted support. The printing presses in Poona and elsewhere readily offered to help the Society to the full extent of their power. Donations also are coming in. The Hon. Mr. Keshavrao, Judge of the High Court of Hyderabad, offered Rs. 5,000 immediately on hearing of the fire; Prof. V. G. Kale has promised Rs. 2,000; Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. G. R. Abhayankar, a friend from Madras each Rs. 500; Mr. Mainkar of Sangli Rs. 300. Public institutions like the Deccan Sabha, the Press Owners' Association and the Sanitary Association have also opened subscription lists and hope to collect large amounts. For all this expression of sympathy and the proferring of financial aid the Servants of India Society is profoundly grateful.

EMPLOYEES' SACRIFICE.

Perhaps the most heartening offer of help came from the employees of the Press itself, who, of their own initiative and accord, held a meeting and resolved to bear a share of the Society's loss by donating their bonus, which had accumulated to the amount of Rs. 5,000 and foregoing their claim to half this amount which was added by the management. Furthermore, they offered to work with out any extra salary for ten hours instead of eight a day in order to enable the press to be set on its feet once again as soon as possible. The printer of the "Dnyan Prakas" has written urging immediate recommencement of the daily "Dnyan Prakas" and offering to do the setting of type free of charge for six months. These generous hearted offers, proceeding as they do from the community of interest which the employees feel with the employers, are naturally felt to be most encouraging by the Servants of India Society, who cannot sufficiently admire the devotion and sacrifice of the staff.

The misfortune that has befallen the Soliety may well appeal anyone. Members of the Society are however, determined not to lose heart but face the calamity and proceed with their appointed task as best they can in the full faith that their sympathisers and patrons, all over the country, will render assistance to them in full measure and will not allow any part of their activities to be in the least curtailed. It is to be earnestly hoped that help will be speedily forthcoming from all quarters enabling the Society to resume their work on the former level and in order that this may be possible much help is needed.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

organised themselves in Bombay and Calcutta and have been able easily to secure jobs for the unemployed of their community. May I point out here how just at present several jobs even in the lower grades of service are rapidly being filled up on the Railways at the cost of better and deserving Indians. That is mainly due to the effort of the Anglo-Indian Employment-seeking Bureau. I am not here advancing any racial issue, but the fact clearly stands that in the Railways whereas at first the Hindoos and the Parsis were principally employed now the Anglo-Indians or Christian converts have begun to occupy their place, at a much higher salary.

But even such an organisation as I am pleading for will not avail much unless Government bestir themselves by establishing Labour Exchanges and opening up higher and lower grades of services to Indians. I do not want to enter into the larger question of the present system of education nor into other theories which have brought about the unfortunate *impasse* but Government ought not to be blind to the fact that Bengal and Madras have moved in the matter and they ought to, if not devise entirely new methods at least follow these provinces. Last year when Sir Maurice Hayward was in charge of the Home Department, interpellations from certain members did not elicit any soluble theory from Government. That was because the very members of the Council who put the question were absolutely unprepared as betrayed by their ignorance during interrogations. I wish some able Councillor took up the question seriously so as to bring into being a Working Committee to solve the Unemployment problem in Bombay. Swaraj ought to be for the poor, for the starving and for the weak. Will our Swarajist heroes consider the Poverty Problem of India which Maharshi Dadabhai adumbrated years ago as the material and all-important problem in the political fight for the Motherland?

HINDU BARBERS' CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

YEOTMAL, June 9.

The fourth session of Berar and C. P. Hindu Barbers' Conference met at Wardha under the presidentship of Mr. N. G. Amritkar of Morsi and adopted resolutions urging Government to grant certain concessions to students of that caste by way of scholarships, praying Government for greater opportunities in public services, and asking for the raising of the age limit in respect of incumbents of Government services in that caste.

The Conference has demanded that one representative should be allotted for the caste among the nominated members in the C. P. Council. The Conference has pledged its support to the Non-Brahmin movement, while it has rejected, in the Subjects Committee, a resolution according its sympathy to the Hindu Maha Sabha. It has supported by a large majority a resolution approving of the Madras Religious Endowments Bill.—Free Press.

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ELECTION TANGLE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was much amused by your account of the conflict of views among the members of the Indian National Party concerning the candidature of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Its chief object is to endanger the success of Mr. Jayakar who is a member of the I. N. Party. The reason assigned for such a fratricidal conduct is "that the Responsivists have forfeited all claim to consideration at the hands of the Indian National Party by their refusal to persuade Mr. Joseph Baptista not to oppose Dr. Paranjpye for the University seat or in the alternative to disown him." I do not believe that any member of the I. N. Party is capable of such a comical contention except Mr. Dalvi, High Court Pleader, but then nobody takes him seriously. I have not come across anything so grotesque even in a burlesque.

I am a member of the Responsive Co-operation Party. I owe no allegiance to any other Party. My political training in England makes it impossible for me to join two political parties at the same time. I cannot comprehend how a Liberal can join the Indian National Party, and the Responsivist can join the Indian National Party and yet, for the Liberals and Responsivists to be so divided as to make it impossible for the Liberal to become a member of the Responsive Party and *vice versa*. If there are no material differences in principle or programme, there should be fusion of the two parties into one Indian National Party. I have, of course, no fault to find with any one who thinks he can and I am not surprised that such multiple membership is not 'tabula rasa' in India as it is in England considering our infancy in Party politics.

The Responsive Co-operation Party is Tilak's Congress Democratic Party revived. With slight and immaterial variations the principles and programme of the R. C. Party are identical with the principles and programme enunciated by Lokmanya Tilak in the manifesto of the Party which was published by Tilak immediately after the Amritsar Congress. I was the President of the Congress-Democratic Party and became candidate for the University seat for the Bombay Council. Dr. Paranjpye was opposed to me. He then wrote to me to plead for a clean contest and added that the principles of his Party were practically similar to the principles of my Party. Thereupon I wrote to him immediately offering to retire from the contest in his favour if he would join my Party. He did not. The boycott of the Council left him the sole candidate. I retired because the manifesto had proclaimed "unswerving loyalty to the Congress." At this time Mahatma Gandhi had declared that a Congressman could enter the Council if he so desired without disloyalty to the Congress. Unfortunately I could not take the same view and for this reason I advised as President of the Party abstention from the contest. Every member of the Party deliberately abstained although our canvassing revealed wholesale success in store for us. What I did then I would do again if I felt it was in the interest of the province of Bombay for me to retire in favour of Dr. Paranjpye. I do not know when, if ever, the I. N. Party asked the R. C. Party to persuade me to retire and when they *refused* to do so. Of course if they refused there cannot be the alternative of disowning me. I do not believe there is the remotest foundation that such a request emanated from the I. N. Party. So far as I am personally concerned I can assure my Party unreservedly that if the Liberal or Indian National Party makes such a request the Party is at liberty to consider the request on merits, and if they come to the conclusion that it would be in the interest of this Presidency of which the city of Bombay is an important part and which city contributes so largely to the Bombay Exchequer I would not decline to accept their decision. I see no sign that the R. C. Party prefers Dr. Paranjpye to myself.—Yours etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpakady, June 7.

CORPORATION AND COMPULSORY VACCINATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the meeting of the Corporation to be held on Thursday 10th June, the City Fathers will consider the letter from the National Anti-Vaccination League, London, published in your valued columns on 31st May (which stands as item No. 4 on the June agenda) pointing out that vaccination has also a share in increasing infant mortality in Bombay and suggesting that the Corporation may use its influence in favour of the abolition of compulsory vaccination (here as in England). It is earnestly to be hoped that the League's appeal in behalf and for relief of conscientious objectors to vaccination in Bombay will have the desired effect. The scriptures say:—"Those who sow to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption". We are sowing to the flesh when we lacerate the cuticle and corrupt the blood with tainted matter which by vitiating the fount at its source, deprecates in a corresponding degree the health of the species and the vigor of their life; and we reap corruption in the shape of numberless diseases which were unknown or restricted within certain limits previously to the last hundred years.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness." It it? Then what have we to do with the vaccine virus with the cow or with the horse? If God had said: "Vaccination is an abomination and a sin against the laws of life." His denunciation might have been more pointed but could not have been plainer; nor could it have been more suggestive to the understanding as to the enormity of his guilt who submits his offspring to the pollution of this deep defilement. Who is he that dares, in face of the text, to uphold or defend the mischievous and wanton practice of vaccination? Let him know that the eternal principles of health involved in the term "cleanliness" are opposed to his disgusting and miserable quackery.—Yours, etc.

SCRUTATOR.

NATIONALIST PARTY.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA.

BOMBAY, June 9.

A meeting of the Council of the National Party in Bombay was held last evening. The question of organisation and funds of the Party was fully discussed, and Sub-Committees appointed for the purpose. A vigorous membership campaign has been set afoot and the Party is understood to be making satisfactory progress in respect of organisation and funds. The question of starting propaganda on behalf of the Party was also considered and a programme for the education of the electorate tentatively agreed upon.

As the Responsive Party in the Deccan is said to have refused, so far, to enter into any negotiations with the National Party for jointly working for elections the question of common action for the purpose in the city of Bombay would not be finally determined. However it was decided to invite applications from candidates for several constituencies in the city and districts, and a Committee was appointed for the selection of candidates and for consultation with the Responsive Party if they showed any desire to enter into negotiations.—A.P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

In letters addressed to the Editors of the "Kesari" and "Maratha" the Secretary, Legislative and Judicial Department, Huzur Darbar, Gwalior writes that the Council of Regency, Gwalior, have been pleased to withdraw the restrictions on both the "Kesari" and "Maratha."—A. P.

The outbreak of a serious disturbance on the part of a forest tribe as a result of the new Government regulation is reported from the Agency tract of the Ganjam District.

In connection with the reported murder of Mathami Sahib, Acting Circle Inspector, Uttamapalayam, the "Hindu's," Madura correspondent who originally reported the matter to that paper, now states that deceased died of natural causes.—A. P.

Four persons residing in Howrah have been declared Goondas and externed from Bengal for a period ranging from 8 to 12 years. Up to now 125 persons have been ordered to be deported under the new Presidency Security Act from Calcutta.—A. P.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta has addressed to the Government of India welcoming the reduction of stamp duty on cheques from one anna to six pies as calculated greatly to stimulate trade and business.—Free Press.

The Durand Football Tournament will be held as usual this year in Simla commencing probably on the 11th September. The Camp at Anandale for the visiting teams will be opened on 1st September.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur now on a visit to Mysore with a small shikhari party bagged a large tiger in Kharpur jungles yesterday, the beast measuring nine feet six inches.

The Rangoon Turf Club are selling the stands at Old Race Course and tenders have been invited for them.

ASTROLOGER, who predicted Mahatma Gandhi's Release.

Send Your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions, Re. 1; each extra question As. 4. Annual reading (Monthly detail), Rs. 2. For businessmen (Weekly detail), One year; Rs. 10. Complete life-reading, (Daily) 500. For other particulars, Apply to:—THE MANAGER Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani Chittoor District. *'Correspondence in Eng. lish only.'*

THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopachariar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

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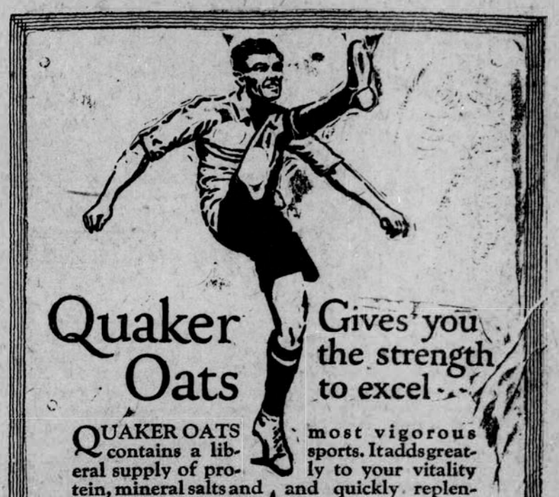

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS

The British Section of the International Association for Social Progress which has been recently formed under the Chairmanship of Major J. W. Hills, M.P., has issued the following circular letter.

Factory laws, control of occupational disease, social insurance, provision against unemployment, and all the other measures of the industrial code of which we boast have not occurred automatically "out of the blue," but have been the product of ceaseless agitation, organisation and vigilance. To-day the opposition to further reform, and the attack on established reform comes from those who in each separate country fear "foreign" competition—the competition of goods made under inferior standards of life and inferior conditions of work. The only practical answer to such objections is to ensure equal progress all along the line by international action.

To this end the International Association for Labour Legislation, the International Association on Social Insurance and the International Association of unemployment decided at conferences held at Prague in 1924 and at Berne in 1925, to pool their organisation and resources, and to open general headquarters at Basle with Mons. A. Boissard as General Secretary, and Dr. Stephen Bauer as director of scientific research.

The need for action is not cancelled by the existence of the International Labour Organisation under the Treaty of Versailles. Initiative in discovering and explaining the necessity for new measures of reform and enthusiasm and steadfastness in carrying such measures through still rests in each country wit hvoluntary associations of enlightened and independentty minded persons and organisations; and M. Albert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office, of the League of Nations, has naturally been the first to welcome the formation of the Association as an integral and essential part of the whole movement for order-nations.

"May we ask you—as an old member of one of the constituent Associations or as one interested, individually in the cause of social and economic progress—to join the new Association at the modest minimum subscription of ten shilling a year?

International meetings are held every year—at Montreaux in September 1926—when the detailed and immediate policy of the Association is discussed and it is proposed provided adequate financial support is forthcoming to keep members in touch by the issue of quarterly bulletins. (Sd.) J. W. Hills.

Among the members of the provisional council are: Viscountess Astor, Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Lord Henry Bentinck, Professor A. M. Carr-Saunders, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Professor Hobhouse, Professor Gilbert Murray, Arthur Pugh, Esq., Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb and many other distinguished people Remittances for subscription and for any help towards the initial expenses of reorganisation may be sent to Miss Audrey Wedgwood, Hon. Treasurer, The Woodhouse, Cheadle Staffs, England.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

CHARGE OF BEING AN "ADVERTISER"

KARACHI, June 9.

The libel case filed by Major Porter against two private European medical practitioners in Karachi came up for the first hearing before Mr. Richardson, the City Magistrate. Major Porter deposed that he was socially degraded by Dr. Wrench, one of the accused, calling him an "advertiser." He also suffered in reputation and practice. The accused's intention was purely malicious, which was to drive him out of Karachi. The accused who was an old established practitioner was moved by professional jealousy. The complainant could not become a member of the European Club or the Gymkhana on account of the accused's campaign against him and his influence in club circles. The complainant suffered mentally, socially and financially on account of accused's campaign.

Dr. Nazareth, a leading practitioner in Karachi, deposed that Doctor Adwani, President, Sind Medical Union, had told him that Dr. Wrench told him that Major Porter's life would be made socially impossible in Karachi.

Dr. Adwani, when examined, denied having ever told Dr. Nazareth so.

APPEAL TO BRITISH UNION.

Doctor Popatlal and Ruchiram deposing for the complainant said Dr. Wrench told them that Major Porter was an advertiser because he allowed advertisements in local papers to appear announcing his arrival in Karachi. They said two announcements were permitted by the Bombay Medical Union, and as such Major Porter had not advertised. Dr. Wrench also objected to Major Porter's admission as member of the Karachi Medical Association, and his being asked to read a paper before them because he was an advertiser. Dr. Wrench then resigned membership of the Association with two more local European practitioners. He referred the fact of Major Porter's "advertising" to the British Medical Union who are meeting this month.

The case has been adjourned to 5th July. —Free Press of India.

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"The rheumatism started in my feet", explained Mr. Macdonald, "and I think it was originally due to damp. My feet became steadily worse, and soon the pain and stiffness spread to my hands and then up my arms. I tried all sorts of so-called 'cures', but none of them seemed to do me a bit of good.

"In the mornings particularly my fingers were so stiff that I could hardly move them at all. My wife mentioned to me about a neighbour who had been very much benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and more to please her than anything else I agreed to try them. Within a week or so I began to feel benefit. I continued the pills, and the improvement became more marked, the rheumatism gradually growing less acute, and then gradually leaving one joint after another. My recovery is solely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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INDIAN TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(BY DR. A. SEVCIK.)

In the trade with India, Czechoslovakia may be regarded as the successor of the late Austro-Hungarian monarchy. On the one hand, it has inherited the greatest part of all industries which has exported their products to India, on the other hand, it is in want of the same raw materials and foodstuffs. Before the war, the trade was conducted mainly through Viennese export houses. At the present time, a considerable portion is still being handled by Hamburg, Bremen, London and Amsterdam re-exporters. However, the direct trade between the two countries is developing every year, as appears from the following figures:—

	Value in thousands of Cz. crowns.	
	1923 incl. Ceylon	1924 excl. Ceylon
Imports from India	118.960	161.144
Exports to India	94.311	180.158

The total figures for 1925 are not yet available, however, the very fact that on the import side a single item jute has surpassed the figure of the total imports for 1924 and that some other items have more than doubled, gives evidence of a further development of the trade between India and Czechoslovakia. The following lines are based on the figures for 1924.

As regards Czechoslovak imports from India, it appears at once that more than one half of the trade is being conducted in jute. The value of jute imports from India in 1924 amounted to 82 mill. Kc., in 1925 to 165 mill. Kc. Another important item is raw cotton, the imports of which amounted to 49 mill. and 112 mill. respectively. The third place is kept by rice, 13 mill. and 26 mill. Kc. respectively, the fourth by hides and skins 6 mill. and 14 mill. Kc., respectively, the fifth by tobacco 4 mill. Kc. Other important items are tin, shellac, India rubber, linseed and other oleaginous seeds, cocoanuts, vegetable wax, palm oil solid, castor oil, spices, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, tea, medicinal plants, cocoa, butter, raw canes, myrobalan, tanning material, etc.

As regards Czechoslovak exports to India, about 40 per cent. 73 mill. Kc. of the total figure 180 mill. Kc. is secured by glass-ware in particular glass bangles, necklaces, glass beads and other Jablonec Jewellery, 65 mill. Kc., moulded and massive glass, hollow glass, glass buttons, etc.

The second place is occupied by iron and iron goods, including enamel ware and other articles of sheet iron, railway wheels and parts, wire, wire tacks, etc. Textiles are exported on a comparatively small scale 12 mill., owing to the fact that all textiles of foreign manufacture are being boycotted by the Indian population. Cotton goods 6 mill. include mainly piecegoods woven in more than two colours 4 mill., ribbons, lace, embroideries, and trimmings, woollen goods above 3 mill., comprise woollen tissues, shawls, and knitted goods. Silk goods nearly 3 mill. Kc., are represented mainly by trimmings wholly of silk and of half silk, knitted goods and hosiery wholly of silk, and velvets of half silk.

Other items of importance are: matches, paper and paper goods, including printing paper, writing paper pulp, playing cards, celluloid goods, bentwood furniture, men's hats and fez, musical instruments, mainly wind instruments, mouth organs, and bow instruments, brush ware, china and earthenware, leather goods, technical articles, leather gloves, shoes, electric incandescent lamps, some chemical and pharmaceutical products, etc.

In the end, mention should be made of an important factor in the trade relations between India and Czechoslovakia, i.e., the Prague International Fair held twice annually in March and September. The popularity of this Fair in India is growing every year, many Indian buyers have already visited this Fair on their trips to Europe, and many others have entered into advantageous trade relations with Czechoslovak manufacturers by addressing their inquiries to the Fair Management. It is safe to say that the direct trade between Czechoslovakia and India will further develop both as regards exports and import. It is only necessary to establish organisation and confidence on both parts, and to replace foreign middlemen by honest businessmen in both countries.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN FAIRS.

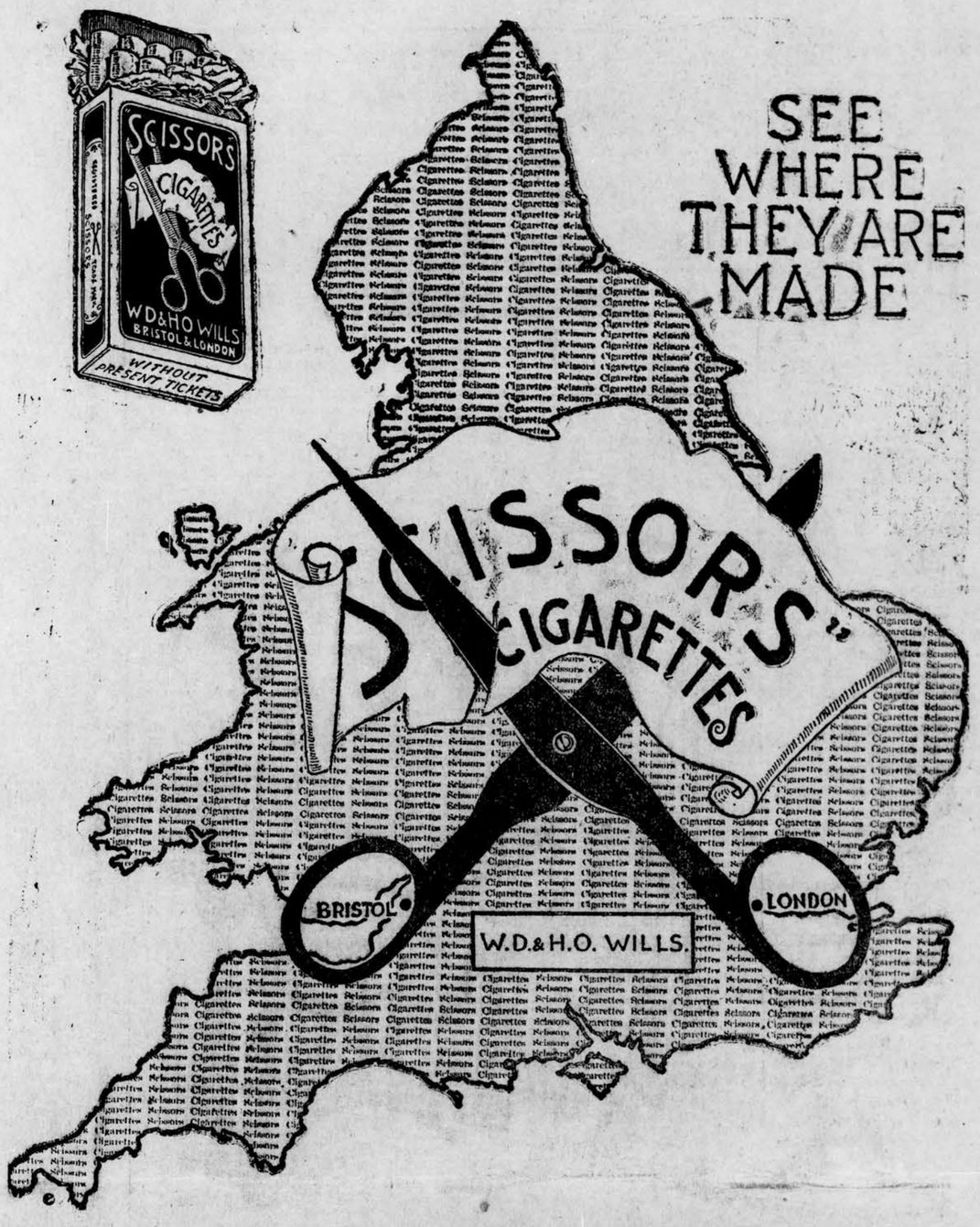
The 13th Prague Fair will be held at the same time as the Leipzig Fair, i.e., from August 29th to September 5th. This date will be of particular advantage for foreign buyers who may thus combine the visit to both Fairs without losing time.

The Vienna Fair is to follow immediately from September 5th to 12th.

The Governor of Bombay received a Farewell Address from the Anjuman-i-Islam, Poona, at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

A Calcutta message says:—"The Dakshineswar Bomb case convicts, who are charged under Section 120-B, I.P.C., and 302, I.P.C., in connection with the murder of Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee in the Alipore Central Jail, will be tried, it is understood, by a special tribunal."

Telephonic reports have been received from Sholapur that a heavy dust storm swept over Sholapur on Tuesday afternoon causing considerable damage to property. Some injuries to persons also are reported.



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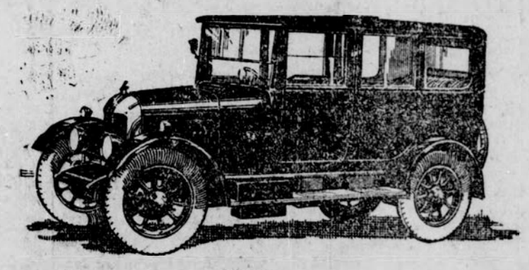

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